THE COLUMBIAN

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

At TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year, $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2per year strictly in advance —$2.25 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the Publisher, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State, or to distant post offices, must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1875.

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COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XI, NO. 16

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One inch, (twelve lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1,50; three insertions, $2,00.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
Two inches	3.50	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00
Three inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	7.00	9.00	11.00	17.00	25.00
Quarter column	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	30.00
Half column	15.00	18.00	25.00	35.00	60.00
One column	25.00	35.00	45.00	60.00	110.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's Notices three dollars.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line. regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—Ivan Derr, Isaac S. Monroe.
Prothonotary, &c.—H. Frank Zarr.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—Michael Grover.
Surveyor—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—John Sharpless.
Commissioners—William Lawton, John Herner, John Ent.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Krickbaum.
Auditors—I. J. Campbell, S. E. Smith, David Yost.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphy.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
County Superintendent—Wi Ham H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—O. P. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Creveling, Sec'y. O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President; H. H. Grotz, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles H. Paxton, President J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President; C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President; J. H. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President; C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. J. R. Williams.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. H. McGarrah.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier.
Residence—East street, near Forks Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—3 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.
Services every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Heller's church, Madison township.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but every body welcome.
Persons desiring to consult the Rector on religious matters will find him at the parsonage on Rock Street.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, ju printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Feb. 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

CLOTHING, &C.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries, etc., Main st., East Bloomsburg.

E. M. KNOOR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

LOUIS BERNARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market.

THE MISSES HARMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main street, below Central Hotel.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main street, above Court House.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc., Main street.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Rooms 4 and 5, Brower's building, 2d floor.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side of Main street, above J. K. Ryer's.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provisions, &c., Main and Centre streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk and Harness maker, Shive's Block, Main street.

THOMAS WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three-story brick, Main street, west of Market st.

D. W. ROBBINS, Liquor dealer, second door from the northwest corner Main and Iron streets.

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st.

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

A. B. HERRING, Carpenter and builder, Main street below Pine.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main street, next door to Good's Hotel.

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and dealer in grain, Mill street.

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main street, below Pine.

LIGHT STREET.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House.

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tinware in all its branches.

PETER ENT, Miller, and dealer in all kind of Grain, Flour, Feed, &c. All kinds of Grain purchased.

ESPY.

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTERS, &C., &C.,
NEATLY AND CHEAPLY PRINTED, AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

CATAWISSA.

ST. JOHN'S (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH.
Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—8 o'clock p. m. every Sunday.
Sunday School—1:30 p. m.
Holy Communion the second Sunday in the month.

DR. E. W. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, on Main street,
Mar.27,'74-y Catawissa, Pa.

WM. L. EVERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second street, Robbins' building.

BUCK HORN.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. A. L. TURNER,
EXCHANGE HOTEL, BLOOMSBURG, Pa.
Office over Klein's Drug Store. Office hours from 1 to 4 p. m. for treatment of diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.
All calls night or day promptly attended to.
Apr.23'75-tf

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar.27,'74-y Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. B. F. GARDNER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office above J. Schuyler & Son's Hardware Store.
Apr.23'75-tf

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1, Bloomsburg, Pa. July1,73—y

C. B. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House
Mar.6, 74—y

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building. April 10,74—y

A. CREVELING SMITH. HERVEY EWING SMITH.
A. CREVELING SMITH & SON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
All business entrusted to our care will recieve prompt attention. July1,'73—y

C. R. BROCKWAY. GEORGE E. ELWELL.
BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. Sept.11,'74—y

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. H. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. 1y—38

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Will practice in all the courts of Columbia, Sullivan and Lycoming counties, in the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, and in the Circuit and District courts of the United States held at Williamsport, Pa.
Will be in his office in the Columbian building, room No. 1, Bloomsburg, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays of each week; and in Benton on Mondays, Fridays and Saturdays, unless absent on professional business. Sept. 18,1875.

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	25,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	12,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,000,000
American of Philadelphia	1,000,000
Ætna of Hartford	5,000
Wyoming, of Wilkes Barre	231,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	78,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
	$61,958,000

March 26,'74—y

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM MORRIS,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Cutting, cleaning and repairing promptly attended to. First floor over J. F. Wideman's Hardware Store, Bloomsburg, Pa. Jan. 6, '75—tf

DENTISTRY.
H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest Improved Foot Main Teeth, which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.
Office a few doors above the Court House, same side. July1,'73

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,

and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market, July1,'73

VULCAN IRON WORKS,

DANVILLE, MONTOUR COUNTY, PA.

WILLIAM H. LAW, Manufacturer of Wrought Iron Bridges, Rollers, Gasholder, Fireproof Buildings, Wrought Iron Roofing, Roofing Frames, Flooring and Doors, Farm Gates and Fencing, also Wrought Iron Piping, Stacks and all kinds of Smith Work, &c. Repairs promptly attended to. N. B.—Drawings and Estimates supplied.
July 1, 1873—tf

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,
(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, March 12, 1875-y

CARPETS! CARPETS!!

S. H. MILLER & SON

HAVE JUST RECEIVED and are offering for sale at very low prices one of the best assortments of CARPETS ever offered for sale of the town of Bloomsburg. They are all new and in the very latest styles. Prices vary from 25 cents to $1.50 per yard. Call and see them.
Oct. 25, 74—tf.

PHILADELPHIA ADV'S.

IRON FENCES. THE NEW IRON NAILED TO IRON. The Best Iron Fence in the World, for Lots, Cemeteries, &c. Send for circular to Wickersham & Bro., 1624 Ridge Avenue, Phila.

WATCHES & JEWELERY. At the old established stand of MOORE & BRO., 1031 Market Street, Philadelphia. 16-16t

CENTRAL STORE.

NEXT DOOR TO
HENDERSHOTT'S DRUG STORE.

Has just opened with a New, Fresh Stock of

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SPICES, PICKLES, SAUCES, FISH, HAM, SHOULDER, CANNED FRUITS VEGETABLES, &c., &c.,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Fruits, Nuts and Confectionaries.

Our goods have been bought at BOTTOM PRICES, and will be sold at the VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

FOR CASH,

or exchanged for prime articles of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO

CALL AND EXAMINE GOODS AND PRICES

FOR YOURSELVES.

We keep no book—all purchases CASH at the time of sale. By this strict cash system a

Saving of 10 to 20 per cent. is assured to Our Customers.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited,

N. J. HENDERSHOTT.
Bloomsburg, March 19, 1875-y

NEW MUSIC STORE.

OPERA HOUSE, 3d ROOM,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

B. H. STRICKLAND

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a New Music Store, in the Bloomsburg Opera House, on Centre Street, below Main, where he keeps a full assortment of

PIANOES,
ORGANS,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
SHEET MUSIC,
MUSIC BOOKS, &c.,

always on hand and for sale at the lowest prices. He invites the patrons of music to call and examine his stock.

REPAIRING AND TUNING,

also attended to on demand. The public patronage is respectfully solicited. april 9'75-1y

BLOOMSBURG

State Normal School.

THIS Institution affords to students preparing for the profession of TEACHING, excellent facilities for improvement in the most approvedmethods of instruction.

For the accommodation of students desiring preparation for College, or for the business relations of life, an Academic Department is organized, which affords the most ample facilities for so doing.

Each course of study is complete in itself.

Superior advantages are offered for instruction in MUSIC and LANGUAGES.

Fall Session commences Wednesday, August 28th
Fall Session closes Tuesday, December 22d.
Spring Session commences Wednesday, Dec. 30th.
Spring Session closes Tuesday, June 29th.
Spring TERM commences Wednesday, March 31st

TERMS.

BOARD, including Fuel and Washing, Four Dollars per Week.

Tuition ONE DOLLAR per week. In Model School forty to sixty cents per week.

Students are admitted at any time, and to and course of study for which they may be prepared. It is better, if possible, to be present at the commencement of a term, or a session.

Send for a Catalogue.

Applications for admission may be addressed to
DR. T. L. GRISWOLD, Principal.
COL. J. G. FREEZE, Secretary.
Aug. 14,'74—1y

KEYSTONE CARRIAGE WORKS!

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

A. S. CROSSLEY has on hand and for sale cheaper than the cheapest, for cash, or will exchange for old Wagons on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,
AND
WAGONS

of every description both plain and fancy.

Portable Top Buggies, open Buggies, Plain and Fancy Platform Spring Wagons all of the latest style and made of good material and fully warranted.—Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I cannot be undersold. I claim that I make the best wagons for the least money.

I also do painting, trimming and repair old work at the shortest notice, old springs welded and warranted to stand or no pay. I will exchange a portable top buggy for any kind of lumber, such as hemlock, pine, ash, linn hickory and poplar to be delivered at my shop by the first of February, 1875. Immediate orders taken and McKelvy, Neal & Co's for Repairing as cash.
A. S. CROSSLEY.
July1f

LIGHT STREET

BUGGY & CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY

H. F. OMAN hereby informs the public that he has entered into co-partnership with his brother, G. L. Oman, and that the business Will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of

H. F. OMAN & BROTHER.

They will have on hand or manufacture to order BUGGIES,
CARRIAGES,
SPRING WAGONS,
LIGHT WAGONS,
ROAD WAGONS,

and every thing in their line of business, of the best material and most complete workmanship, and at low as can be afforded.

share of Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

H. F. OMAN & BROTHER.
Aug. 14,'74—1y.

PUBLIC SALE HAND BILLS

Printed at this Office
ON SHORTEST NOTICE AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

GRAND OPENING!

ELIAS MENDENHALL

HAVING resumed the business of Merchandising at his Old Store, on

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG,

NEAR THE FORKS HOTEL,

Desires to call the attention of his Friends and the Public generally, to his

NEW, FULL AND VARIED

STOCK OF GOODS,

JUST OPENED,

And solicits a share of public patronage

HIS STOCK CONSISTS OF

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
WOODENWARE,
WILLOWWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
FLOUR AND FEED.

In connection with his stock of Merchandise he constantly keeps on hand in his yard,

A FULL STOCK OF

Dressed and Undressed Lumber,

AND SHINGLES OF HIS MANUFACTURE.

Bill Lumber made a speciality.

CALL AND SEE.

Oct. 3, 1873—tf.

ROBERT ROAN

CABINET MAKER AND UNDERTAKER,

Iron Street, between Main and Third Streets

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

ALL kinds of Furniture made to order and broken furniture neatly repaired. The quality and prices of his work will compare with any that can be produced and he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Undertaking

Will be carefully and promptly attended to. When called upon during any hour of the day or night he will at once respond and lay out the dead. When female help in such cases is desired he will furnish the same.

Ready Made Coffins

both of WOOD and METALLIC WARE always on hand. He is also the sole proprietor in Bloomsburg and surrounding districts for

Taylor's Patent Corpse Preserver

By which a corpse may be surely and carefully preserved in ice for any desirable length of time. The use of the Preserver may be obtained from him at any time. Scarfs, Shrouds, Gloves and Mourning for Doors furnished when requested. Also, HEARSE and CONVEYANCES furnished

☞ *Remember he is a Regular Undertaker and thoroughly understands his busines. He will not be undersold by any in Bloomsburg or in the county.* ROBERT ROAN.

Dec. 11, '74—1y

A GREAT STRIDE!

Up and Over Old Methods found to be faulty, or objectionable, discarded!

A NEW AND VASTLY ADVANTAGEOUS PLAN HEREBY ADOPTED BY

G. M. & J. K. LOCKARD

At their Works in Bloomsburg,

Formerly Bloomsburg Iron and Manufacturing company's, where will be kept constantly on hand a large assortment of

White and Red Ash Anthracite Coal,

FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES, AND

CUPULO, BLACKSMITH AND BITUMINOUS COAL,

at prices to suit the trade. All Coal specially prepared before leaving the Yard. Also

Plows and Threshing Machines,

and all kinds of

Casting and Machine Work.

REPAIRING promptly attended to. They would respectfully solicit the Patronage of the Public.
G. M. & J. K. LOCKARD,
Jan. 8, '75—1y Bloomsburg, Pa.

PAINTING, GLAZING AND PAPERING.

WM. F. BODINE, Iron Street below second, Bloomsburg, Pa., is prepared to do all kinds of

PAINTING,
GLAZING,
and
PAPER HANGINGS,

in the best styles, at lowest prices, and at short notice.

Parties having such wor to do will save money by

work warranted to give satisfaction. Order filed

WM. F. BODINE.
Mar. 6, '74—1y.

KELLER & HARTLEY,
Jobbers of
Notions, Hosiery, Fancy Goods, &c.
Correll's Building, Main Street, below Market,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
March 26, 1875-3m

WM. Y. KESTER, TAILOR.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Has removed to Iron street, second door above the Reformed Church, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends and new customers, and serve them with satisfaction. All work warranted. 16-y

Poetical.

BE HAPPY AS YOU CAN.

This life is not all sunshine,
Nor is it yet all showers,
But storms and calms alternate,
As thorns among the flowers;
And while we seek the roses,
The thorns fall oft we scan;
Still let us, though they wound us,
Be happy as we can.

This life has heavy crosses,
As well as joys to share,
And griefs and disappointments,
Which you and I must bear;
Yet, if misfortune's lava
Entombs Hope's dearest plan,
Let us with what is left us
Be happy as we can.

The sum of our enjoyment
Is made of little things
As all the broadest rivers
Are formed from smaller springs;
By treasuring small waters
The rivers reach their span;
So, we increase our pleasures,
Enjoying what we can.

There may be burning deserts
Through which our feet may go,
But there are given oasis
Where pleasant palm-trees grow;
As if we may not follow
The path our hearts would plan,
Let us make all around us
As happy as we can.

Perchance we may not climb with
Ambition to its goal,
Still let us answer "present"
Where duty calls the roll;
And whatever our appointment,
Be nothing less than man;
And cheerful in submission,
Be happy as we can.

WHERE IS SHE?

Say, need we ask?—in yon blue sky,
Removed from pain, from care, from woe!
She tastes a bliss more true than high
Than all her dearest joys below;
She walks with spirits pure and bright,
From sin, from bondage she is free,
And while we view those realms of light,
Say, should we murmur—where is she?

In faith on earth she dwelt,
In calm seclusion's path she trod,
Deeply her Saviour's love she felt,
Who died that she might live with God;
The Christian's hope our sadness cheers,
The Christian's rock our stays must be,
Then let us cease our selfish tears,
For ask in sorrow—where is she?

Oh! where is she? Each scene remains,
Where oft a blushing morn she roved,
The warbling birds in funeral strains,
Still carol from the wood she loved;
Sunbeams their glowing radiance fling
O'er each fair flower and wavering tree,
All bloom beneath the smile of spring,
All breath of life—but where is she?

The softening shades of eve descend,
Around the hearth her kindred meet,
How oft they mourn the gentle friend
Who once enjoyed that converse sweet.
Now, at the hallowed hour of prayer,
They lift the hand and bend the knee,
Oh! there was one who loved to share
Those orisons—but where is she?

Miscellaneous.

The Improved Æsop.

I. THE FOX AND THE GRAPES.

A thirsty fox one day in passing through a vineyard, noticed that the grapes were hanging in clusters from the vines which were trained from such a height as to be out of his reach.

"Ah," said the fox, with a supercilous smile, "I've heard of this before. In the twelfth century an ordinary fox of average culture would have wasted his strength and energy in the vain attempt to reach yonder sour grapes. Thanks to my knowledge of vine culture, however, I at once observe that the great height and extent of the vine, the drain upon the sap through the increased number of tendrils and leaves, must, of necessity, impoverish the grape and render it unworthy the consideration of an intelligent animal. Not any for me, thank you." With these words he coughed slightly and withdrew.

MORAL.—This fable teaches that an intelligent discretion and some botanical knowledge are of the greatest importance to grape culture.

II. THE FOX AND THE STORK.

A fox one day invited a stork to dinner, but provided for the first course—soup. This being in a shallow dish, of course the fox lapped up readily, but the stork, on account of his long bill was unable to gain a mouthful.

"You do not seem to be fond of soup," said the fox, concealing a smile in his napkin. "Now, it is one of my greatest weaknesses."

You certainly seem to protect yourself outside of a large quantity," said the stork, rising with some dignity, and examing his watch with great *empressment*; "but I have an engagement at eight o'clock which I had forgotten. I must be excused. *Au re voir.* By the way dine with me to-morrow."

The fox assented, arrived at the appointed time, but found, as he fully expected, nothing on the table but a single long necked bottle, containg olives, which the stork was completely extracting by the aid of his long bill.

"Why, you do not seem to eat anything," said the stork with great naivete, when he had finished the bottle.

"No," said the fox significantly, "I am waiting for the second course."

"What is that?" asked the stork blandly?

"Stork stuffed with olives," shrieked the fox, in a very pronounced manner, and immediately dispatched him.

MORAL.—True hospitality obliges the host to sacrifice himself for his guests.

III. THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.

A wolf one day drinking from a running stream, observed a lamb also drinking from the same stream, at some distance from him.

"I have yet to learn," said the wolf, addressing the lamb with dignified severity, "what right have you to muddy the stream from which I am drinking."

"Your premises are correct," replied the lamb with blanded politeness, "for if you will take the trouble to examine the current critically, you will observe that it flows from you to me, and that any disturbance of sediment here, would be, so far as you are concerned, entirely local."

"Possibly you are right," returned the wolf, "but if I am not mistaken, you are the person who, two years ago, used some influence against me at the primaries."

"Impossible," replied the lamb; "two years ago I was not born."

"Ah! well," added the wolf, composedly, "I am wrong again. But it must convince a very intelligent person who has listened to this conversation that I am altogether insane, and consequently not responsible for my actions."

With this remark, he at once dispatched the lamb, and was triumphantly acquitted.

MORAL.—This fable teaches us how erroneous may be the popular impression in regard to the distribution of alluvium and the formation of river deltas.—*Bret Harte.*

Rules for Spelling.

The following rules should be carefully committed to memory, as the knowledge of them will prevent that hesitation about the spelling of common words which is frequently experienced even by the well educated:

Rule 1.—All monosyllables ending in l, with a single vowel before it, have double l at the close; as mill, sell.

Rule 2.—All monosyllables ending in l, with a double vowel before it, have one l only at the close; as wail, sail.

Rule 3.—Monosyllables ending in l when compounded, retain but one l each; as fulfil, skillful.

Rule 4.—All words of more than one syllable ending in l, have one l only in the close; as faithful, delightful; except recall, befall, unwell, &c.

Rule 5.—All derivatives from words ending in l have one l only; as equality from equal; fullness from full; except they end in er, or ly; mill, miller, full, fuller.

Rule 6.—All participles in ing from verbs ending in e, lose the e final; as have, having, amuse, amusing; except they come from verbs ending in double e, and then they retain both; as see, seeing; agree, agreeing.

Rule 7.—Adverbs in ly, and nouns in ment, retain the e final of their primatives; as brave, bravely; refinement; except judgment, acknowledgment.

Rule 8.—All derivatives from words ending in er retain the e before the r; as refer, reference; except hindrance, from hinder; rembrance from remember; disastrous from disaster; monstrous from monster; wondrous from wonder; cumbrous from cumber, &c.

Rule 9.—All compound words, if both end not in l, retain their primitive parts entire; as millstones, chargeable, graceless; except always, also, deplorable, although, almost, admirable, &c.

Rule 10.—All monosyllables ending in a consonant, with a single vowel before it, double that consonant in derivatives; as sin, sinner; ship, shipping; big, bigger; glad, gladder, &c.

Rule 11.—Monosyllables ending in a consonant with a double vowel before it, do not double the consonant in derivatives; as sleep, sleeper, troop, trooper.

Rule 12.—All words of more than one syllable ending in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, and accented on the last syllable, double that consonant in derivatives; as commit, committee; compel, compelled; appal, appalling; distil, distiller.

Rule 13.—Nouns of one syllable ending in y, change y into ies in the plural; and verbs ending in y preceded by a consonant, change y into ies in the third person singular of the present tense, and ies in the past tense and past participle; as fly, flies; I apply, he applies; I replied, or have replied, or he replied. If the y be preceded by a vowel this rule is not applicable; as key, keys; I play, he plays; we have enjoyed ourselves.

Rule 14.—Compound words whose primitives end in y, change y into i; as beauty, beautiful, Awfulness.—*Journal of Education.*

The Multitude of Mercies.

The great cause of our insensibility to the goodness of the Creator is the very extensiveness of His bounty. We prize but little what we share only in common with the rest, or with the generality of our species. When we hear of blessings, we think forthwith of successes, of prosperous fortune, of honors, riches, preferments, *i. e.*, of those advantages and superiorities of others which we happen either to possess, or to be in pursuit of, to covet. Yet these are the great things. These constitute what most properly ought to be accounted blessings of Providence; what alone, if we might so speak, are worthy of its care. Nightly rest and daily bread, the ordinary uses of our limbs and senses and understanding are gifts which admit no comparison with any other. Yet because almost every man we meet possesses these, we leave them out of our enumeration. They raise no sentiment; they move no gratitude. Now, herein is our judgment perverted by selfishness. A blessing ought in truth to be the most satisfactory; the bounty at least of the honor is rendered more conspicuous by its very diffusion, its commonness, its cheapness; by its falling to the lot and forming happiness of the great bulk and body of our species as well as of ourselves. Nay, even when we do not possess it, it ought to be the matter of thankfulness that others do. But we have a different way of thanking. We court distinction. That is not the worst; we see nothing but what has distinction to recommend it. This necessarily contracts our views of the Creator's beneficence within a narrow compass, and most unjustly.

Lost Women.

Has it ever occurred to you what a commentary upon our civilization are these lost women, and the attitude of society toward them? A little child strays from the home inclosure, and the whole community is on the alert to find the wanderer and restore it to its mother's arms. What rejoicing when it is found, what a tearful sympathy, what heartiness of congratulation. There are no harsh comments upon poor, tired feet, be they ever so mirey, no reprimand for the soiled and torn garments, no lack of kisses for the tear-stained face. But let the child be grown womanhood, let her be led from it by the scourge of want—what happens then?

Do christian men and wowen go in quest of her? Do they provide all possible help for her return, or if she return of her own notion, do they receive her with such kindness and delicacy as to secure her against wandering? Far from it. At the first step she is denounced as lost—lost! echo friends and relatives—we disown you; don't ever come to us to disgrace us. Lost, says society, indifferently. How bad these girls are. And lost—irretrievably lost—is the prompt verdict of conventional morality, while one and all unite in bolting every door between her and respectability. Ah, will not these lost ones be required at our hands hereafter.—*Mrs. Buckeigh.*

Every year of our lives we grow more convinced that it is the wisest and best to fix our attention on the beautiful and the good, and dwell as little as possible on the evil and the false.

"Augustus dear," said she, tenderly pushing him from her as the moonlight flooded the bay window where they were standing, "I think you had better try some other hair dye; your mustache tastes like turpentine."

The Death of General Polk.

Sherman kept pushing his way down toward Atlanta. It was in this campaign that the rebel General Leonidas Polk, who had been a bishop of the Southern Episcopal church, lost his life. The story of his death is one of the dramatic incidents of the war, reminding us of the death of the famous French General Morean, who was killed by a shot from a battery which had been fired by the special order of Napoleon. On June 14, General Sherman in conversation with General Howard, observed at the distance of 800 yards a group of confederate officers, evidently watching the federal troops through glasses. Sherman called General Howard's attention to this group and ordered him to compel it to keep behind its cover. Howard answered that his orders from General Thomas were to spare artillery ammunition. "That was right according to the general policy," says Sherman. "I explained to him that we must keep up the morale of the bold offensive; that he must use his artillery to force the enemy to remain on the timid defensive, and ordered him to cause a battery close by to fire three volleys." One of these volleys killed General Polk. General Johnston afterward explained to General Sherman the exact manner of General Polk's death. He had ridden to Pine Mountain, accompanied by Generals Hardee and Polk. He noticed the preparation of Sherman's battery to fire and caused the soldiers to scatter. "They did so," says Johnston, "and he likewise hurried behind the parapet, from which he had an equally good view of the position, but General Polk, who was dignified and corpulent, walked slowly, not wishing to appear too hurried or cautious in the presence of the men, and was struck across the breast by an unexploded shell, which killed him instantly." "It has been charged," says Sherman, "that I fired the shot which killed General Polk, and that I knew it was directed against that General. The fact is, that at that distance we could not even tell that the group were officers at all. I was on horseback a couple of hundred yards off before my orders to fire were executed, and had no idea that our shot had taken effect."

Beautiful Twin Brides in the West.

We had the pleasure to see the newly made twin brides at the Gibson house a few evenings since, and must confess that a more perfect exemplification of the French story of Giroffe Girofla could hardly exist. They were at supper with their husbands last night when we saw them, and a nice little tea party the four made. The bridegrooms are brothers, but not twins. It is not often in a lifetime that one is permitted to see two brothers marry two twin sisters. The husbands are easily distinguished the one from the other. The older one wears full whiskers, while the younger has simply a mustache. The trouble to be apprehended is in the sameness of the wives, and a very pretty sameness it is. To use a homely but trite phrase, they are as like as two peas. To describe the one would be to describe both. They are of medium size, perfect brunettes, dress exactly alike, and seem to be about twenty years old. Beauty has richly endowed these fair brides and placed its dimpled seal in the cheeks of each. How, in the order of human passions, it came to pass that either of the husbands could fall in love with his wife without falling in love at the same time with her sister, passes our understanding. It has been suggested that each of the Morgan brothers fell in love with both of the Stuart sisters, and to settle the matter, put their sweethearts in a bag, shook 'em up, and drew cuts for the one that came out first. We suppose they know, but we don't see how either of them knows to which one of the twins he is married. They came to supper, and by judicious assortment were seated each at the right hand of her husband. When they went out of the dinning room one cou

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, June 4, 1875.

The editor is off on a short excursion this week, but will be at his post before another issue.

Seventy thousand majority for the Democracy in Ohio next fall, is said to be Gov. Allen's prediction. Half of it would be plenty, but the more the better. Allen himself will probably be the candidate for Governor, and a better man could not be nominated. We shall hail with delight the seventy thousand from the Buckeye State.

The railroad war between Scott and Garrett has resulted in the former notifying the postmaster general that no trains of the Baltimore and Ohio road can pass over the Pennsylvania rails between Philadelphia and New York, after the 1st of June. The consequence is the mails carried by the B.& O. Company over the Pennsylvania line between those cities, will have to be carried in some other way.

During a church dedication at Hamburg, Berks county, a fire broke out in an adjacent grove, where a number of horses and carriages were tied to the trees. The fire spread so rapidly through the brushwood and dry leaves on the ground, that before the teams could be reached nine perished, and five others were so badly burnt that they had to be killed. Seventeen of the vehicles were destroyed.

Mr. Wilson, while waiting at the railway station for a train in Little Rock, Ark., the other day, was startled by the following conundrum; "Boss, is Mr. Grant gwine to run for President next time?" "Well, I can't tell you, my frend" was the reply; he has not yet informed his friends and the country what his intentions are" "Well, Boss," returned the incorrigible darkey, "if he don't run, will you?" The Vice President hadn't time to answer, for the train summoned him away.—*Boston Globe.*

Col. J. C. Everhart, of Blair county, is favorably spoken of as a Democratic candidate for State Treasurer. We know few men for whom we have a higher esteem. Col. Everhart is an honest, intelligent, straight-forward business man, and would do justice to the Commonwealth and credit to his party. John Hancock, of Philadelphia, also offers himself for the same office, subject to the Democratic Convention. He is highly spoken of by those who know him. Mr. Dougherty, a Harrisburg banker, is a candidate.—*Delaware County Democrat.*

Grant neither forgets nor forgives. The man who stands between him and his ambition is bound to go down if it lies in Grant's power to florr him. Blaine has felt the power of his hand, and now Minister Washburn is the subject of his animosity, and all because Blaine and Washburn thought it possible that the American people might prefer them to Grant for the Presidency. These two gentlemen as well as all others who have been casting longing eyes on the White House, may as well make up their minds first as last to the fact that their longings will be gratified only when Grant's power to prevent them is exhausted. He brooks no rival for the throne.—*Phila. Chronicle.*

LONDON, May 28.—The *Levan Herald* says a series of terrible earthquake shocks occurred at the beginning of May in the province of Barousa, Asia Minor. Six hundred houses were destroyed. Accounts so far received show that 161 lives have been lost and 187 persons were injured. The number of killed is still unknown.

The province of Barousa is in Asia Minor, and its capital city which has the same name, is only fifty-seven miles from Constantinople. The country is fertile, and the population comparatively dense. Earthquakes are not a novelty, the greater part of the city of Barousa having been destroyed on the 28th of Februar y, 1855, with a loss of one hundred lives.

What a thin partition can keep brethern apart. The Presbyterian Church North says "It does not wish to be judged now for what it said or did in the excitement of the war, and that its sayings and doings then are foreign to its present feelings and purposes. The Church South replies in effect: "If you will say that you regret what was done in a time of excitement, and now, on reflection, disapprove the imputation then cast upon us it will end all difficulty." But the Church North will not say that it disapproves of its action during the war, and the Church South will not renew amicable relations short of such an admission.

The Chicago *Times* of May 20th says that Mrs. Lincoln to-day attempted to commit suicide, after being removed from the court room, where she was adjudged insane. Yesterday she was put under strict surveillance it being feared that she might injure herself. To-day she escaped from her room and hurried to the drug store of Frank Square, under the Grand Pacific Hotel, she ordered a compound of camphor and laudanum, ostensibly for neuralgia. The clerk informed her it would take about ten minutes to make it, whereupon she took a carriage and drove to two other drug stores. Mr. Square followed her and prevented the druggists from giving her the mixture. She finally returned to the first place and procured a mixture which she supposed she wanted, but it was harmless which she drank as she left the store. As it had no effect she tried to leave her room to obtain a larger dose but was prevented. She was removed to a private hospital at Batavia, Illinois, this afternoon, where she will receive every attention.

The terrible destruction from forest fires in this State has turned attention to measures of prevention. Legislation, the modern specific for every ill that flesh or grass is heir to, is suggested. There are two directions in which the legislature might make a trial of preventive enactments. It could declair the malicious firing of the woods a misdemeanor punishable with severe penalties and make railroad companies responsible for fires kindled from sparks thrown from locomotives. Every year the railroad companies do vast damage along the lines of their track by burning fences, firing the forests, and often, in dry seasons, setting fire to standing grain and grass fields. There is no doubt that suitable precautions, within the compass of human ingenuity, would prevent this latter class of disasters, and if companies were made to pay for the property burned by them, proper devices for arresting sparks would soon make their appearence upon every locomotive. But no restrictive laws will ever operate to prevent the frequent recurrence of fires in the mountain regions of this State which are the result of heedlessness and accident. *Patriot.*

To the Rescue!

An appeal by an able and thoughtful hand why any reasonable man, having the good of the country at heart, should continue to act with the Republican party, vote for its candidates, approve its acts, defend the extravagance of its officials, and this, too, in face of the fact that thousands of them left the Democratic party because of alleged corruption within its pale, which charge, if true, sinks it into utter insignificance when compared with the monstrous malfeasance, peculation and dishonesty of the men who have control of the party to which they went over and to which they still persistently cling, is beyond our comprehension.

If they could be induced to examine the present condition of public affairs, investigate the charges of wholesale rascality and plundering laid at the door of the party which has been so long in undisputed possession of all the departments of the general government, and see for themselves that these charges are true beyond doubt, we are inclined to believe they would not hesitate a moment to denounce these wrongs upon the public, hasten back to the fold whence they strayed and lend all the help in their power to the Democratic party in the great effort it is now making to rescue the government from the hands of the spoilers.

There are thousands of honest men who continue to vote the Republican ticket at every election who have not the remotest idea of the corruption that pervades every branch of the public service, and, worse than all, they are so blinded by party zeal that they will not stop to inquire whether their party is doing good or evil to the country—do not seem to care whether the administration of the government is in the interest of the people or conducted for the especial benefit and behoof of the horde of parasites and thieves that are battering on the spoils of office, bloated with millions stolen from the public treasury.

Now, we well know how strong are party ties and that it requires independence of spirit, a degree of moral courage to enable one to sever old-time associations—political or otherwise. It is only when the public good demands the sacrifice of party fellowship that men can be expected to rise above their prejudices, and, trampling them under their feet, join hands with former opponents and with the firmness and determination of the truly brave soldier when the danger is greatest, and the peril most imminent, march shoulder to shoulder with them in the thickest of the fight. The breach that has been made in the Constitution must be repaired. Wrongs must be righted Corruption must be driven out and justice, economy, purity and undefiled patriotism re-established in every department of the public service. If this is not soon done with the peaceful ballot it cannot be done at all without an appeal to the last resort of an outraged and o pressed people. If the remedy must be revolution it will be such an uprising as will startle the civilized world.

It will be said that no danger threatens, that no fears need be entertained of the stability of our free institutions and the eventual peaceable re-establishment of government. We trust that it may be so; but this result cannot possibly follow a continuance of the methods contrived by those in authority to wring from the hands of honest toil the hundreds of millions squandered on political favorites or placed within the easy reach of the thousands of straw-bid contractors, government pimps and the army of camp followers that hang to the skirts of the party now in power and which has control of the public treasury.

There is discontent throughout the land—not, it is true, in the palace of the millionaire, not in the gorgeous parlor of the "bloated bondholder"—but in the minds of the millions whose daily labor furnished bread for themselves and families, but who are now compelled to be idle, who are not permitted to earn the necessaries of life, whose hearts ache at the sight of despairing wives and hungry children. And all this is a land of plenty! Yes, plenty for all.

Had pestilence passed over the land and a blight brought famine to the hearthstones of the suffering, the visitation would have been of God and the murmuring could not be justified. But all the distress, the prostration of business, the compulsory idleness, the general inactivity in all the branches of trade, are the results of unwise legislation, State and National—the consequences of trusting the administration of the government to dishonest and incompetent hands.

Chartered monopoly has much to do with the present unhappy condition of the country. A spirit of wild speculation, the direct result of government aid to chimerical and bogus railroad enterprises; chartered capital crushing out individual competition in most branches of business; government subsidies to bankers and brokers; the government itself a speculator in the gold market; the money power placed in the hands of Shylocks; tariffs for the exclusive benefit and "protection" of monopolists; government tax on nearly everything the poor man consumes; needless expenditure in the collection of the revenue and its extravagant disbursement for the benefit of the few; legislation which has paralyzed the South and crushed out all business enterprise in nearly one-half the States of the Union; government interference with the laws of trade; want of governmental knowledge of what is best to be done for the good of the people—it must follow as the night the day that the country cannot be relieved of its trouble and distress until there is an entire change in the management of public affairs.

This change cannot be effected as long as the Republican party is permitted to remain in power. It has been fairly tried and has proved itself incompetent to restore prosperity to the country. Let it be no longer trusted. Judged by its acts it is worthy of the severest condemnation. Having abused its power and utterly failed in all the requirements of good government, let it be set aside and the old party under which our people greatly prospered and under whose wise and prudent administrations our country became the wonder and admiration of the civilized world, be again permitted to take hold of the helm of the ship of State. We are so near the rocks that even the most experienced and watchful pilot may not be able to avert the impending peril. At such a time delay or hesitation may prove fatal to the hopes of the millions who have their all at stake. "To the rescue!" should go up and out from every patriot heart.—*Perry County Democrat.*

Signs of a break in the ranks of the striking miners multiply. The complete failure of the Clearfield demonstration, and the bold front displayed by the companies in protecting their property and preserving the peace, have weakened the courage of the strikers, who now find themselves with empty pockets and no credit. In Schuylkill several points have been captured for the 1875 basis, and the feeling in that region favors an early resumption. The same reports, in a stronger key, come from Luzerne, and a return to work is expected there even sooner than in Schuylkill. It will be a good day for Pennsylvania when this protracted struggle, which has cost millions of dollars and much suffering, and which has not been altogether bloodless, is ended.

Grant Speaks for the Third Term.

At last Grant has spoken. The spontaneous action of the Republicans at Lancaster has unsealed his lips, unlimbered his dignity and made him offer a lame apology for his reticence, and weave into it a positive vindication of all those who have faithfully favored his third-term pretensions. He had been advised that the Lancaster Convention swelled its highest note of enthusiasm when the resolution was presented absolving the party from the folly of its President, and that so rejoiced were the delegates that they had not been made to grind in the prison house of office holders and cowardly leaders, that they compelled the re-reading of the resolution to enable them to give vent to their hearty outburst of joy. All these facts have been borne as unwelcome messages to the White House, and with them went the pointed declaration that the deliverance of the party in Pennsylvania was a public protest against the midsummer madness of a Republican President, and an absolute divorce from his political fortunes. His henchmen were there and spoke for him as they plead and threatened to save him from personal indignity. His Washington organ, whose editorials on matters personal to himself are at times revised by his hand, made war upon every Republican who declared against a third term; but Lancaster struck the tidal-wave of Republican sentiment, and he responds with an utterance that is painfully inconsistent alike with the occasion and with itself, that is stupidly illogical, that is pitiably egotistical, and that is a stubborn bid for the Republican nomination in 1876. In the fall of 1874 the same issue was prominent in the great States, and when such men as Governor Dix had to violate their reserve and speak at the eleventh hour in the vain hope of escaping the load of the President and the cowardice of the party, it would not have been "beneath the dignity of the office" for Grant to have said that he would not be a candidate. But he was not merely silent; he was aggressive, and vindictively aggressive. From the day that Dix declared against a third term the Grant office holders were against him; Roberts was openly stabbed by Conkling for the same offense, and the President resented the appeal for an utterance from him, immediately after the elections of last fall, by pointing in triumph to the defeat of Dix and Roberts in New York; to the defeat of the Republican ticket in Pennsylvania, with Hartranft as a declared candidate for Presiden., and to the success of the Republican ticket in South Carolina, where a distinct declaration had been made in favor of a third term.

But he declares that he "should now speak," because the second State in the Union has flung defiance into his face. But how does he speak? "Now for the third term—*I do not want it any more than I did the first,*" and then follows a dissertation on the utter impotence of a mere resolution of a State Convention. First a resolution of a convention makes him speak, and he speaks to say that such a resolution amounts to—just nothing; that "the people cannot be restricted in their choice by resolution further than they are now restricted as to age, nationality, etc." He breaks his silence to silence the arrogant pretensions of the convention. Its importance decides that he "should now speak," to prove that its deliverance is entirely unimportant, and then he lectures the politicians for undertaking to do impossible things in their zeal to stop him from getting what he don't now want and never did want, but may take again, "if it should come under such circumstances a to make it an imperative duty." And lest they might lose sight of just "such circumstances," he puts the point unmistakably that it may happen, in the future history of the country, that to change an Executive because he has been eight years in office will prove unfortunate if not disastrous." There is the principle proclaimed in open defiance of the "unwritten law of the Republic so solemnly affirmed at Lancaster, and the issue is squarely made with the important convention that made him speak to prove its impotence, and to nullify its law to which it called the high sanction of unbroken history. Honestly analysed, the letter of President Grant is a bold vindication of his third term ambition, a bolder bid for its advancement, and a still bolder defiance of the deliverances of party conventions and the unwritten law of sacred usage; and he may now be considered as fairly in the field for 1876. Office holders to the front; conventions to the rear! Let the band play!—*Philadelphia Times.*

A Bad Break.

The Carlisle *Volunteer* says: The Farmers and Mechanics bank of Shippensburg having appointed assignees, all hopes of it starting in business again are at an end. It is hopelessly insolvent, and scores of men, women, and orphan children who confided in it are utterly ruined. For a bank of its capital ($62,000), it is the worst failure we ever heard of. For years the money of its depositors has been parceled out to favorites. One man drew out of the bank $10,000 more than the whole capital stock! These defalcations and misappropriations of the money of the depositors commenced when Mr. Miller, its president, was a State Senator several years ago. He was kept in the dark in regard to many of the transactions of those behind the counter, and was as much if not more surprised than any one when the truth of the bank's difficulties were brought to his attention. He is himself a heavy loser, and this can be accounted for only from the fact that he had confidence in the officers of the bank under him.

It behooves the Democracy of the Commonwealth, says the *Hollidaysburg Standard*, to begin at once the work of thorough, effective organization for the approaching campaign. Not that noisy, blatant talk which amounts to nothing, but the quiet, persistent organization of our forces. The assessing of voters, the payment of taxes, seeing that the weak in the faith are made strong, throwing an occasional good word democracy out in the presence of republicans who are known to be dissatisfied with the profligate conduct of their party leaders, and in short, doing quietly but none the less effectively that systematic work which can alone secure the success of democratic principles and democratic candidates.

And it is vitally important that to win the confidence of the people we must deserve it. Our county conventions must be composed of our best men and must present candidates in whom the people have reasonable ground to repose confidence. Our state convention must be composed of the representative democrats of the state, and our candidates for governor and state treasurer must be men of exalted character and unimpeached integrity. Thus only can we maintain the ascendency won last November, and thus only do we deserve to retain it. The day when party claims could bind the intelligent voter is past, and with it is rapidly disappearing the brood of corrupt place-seekers who filled their own pockets at the public expense under the guise of supporting the principles of a great party.

Gov. Hartranft is now commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. The salary is small, but the title is large. The Grand Army holds its next re-union in Philadelphia.

Grant and the Third Term.

THE PRESIDENT DEFINES HIS POSITION IN A LETTER TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—President Grant has written the following letter to General Harry White, President of the recent Pennsylvania Republican State Convention:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1875.—*Dear Sir:* A short time subsequent to the Presidential election of 1872, the press, a portion of it hostile to the Republican party and particularly to the administration, started the cry of Cæsarism and "the third term," calling lustily for me to define my position on the latter subject. I believe it to be beneath the dignity of the office, which I have been twice called upon to fill, to answer such a question before the subject should be presented by competent authority to make a nomination, or by a body of such dignity and authority as not to make a reply a fair subject of ridicule. In fact I have been surprised that so many sensible persons in the Republican party should permit their enemy to force upon them and their party an issue which cannot add strength to the party, no matter how met. But a body of the dignity and party authority of a convention to make nominations for State officers of the second State in the Union, having considered this question, I deem it not improper that I should now speak. In the first place, I never sought the office for a second, nor even for a first nomination. To the first I was called from a life position, one created by Congress expressly for me for supposed services rendered to the Republic. The position vacated I liked. It would have been most agreeable to me to have retained it until such time as Congress might have consented to my retirement with the rank and a portion of the emoluments which I so much needed to my home, where the balance of my days might be spent in peace and the enjoyment of domestic quiet, relieved from the cares which have oppressed me so constantly now for fourteen years. But I was made to believe that the public good called me to make the sacrifice. Without seeking the office for the "second term" the nomination was tendered to me by a unanimous vote of the delegates of all the States and Territories selected by the Republicans of each to represent their whole number for the purpose of making their nomination. I cannot say that I was not pleased at this, at the overwhelming endorsement which their action received at the election following. But it must be remembered that all the sacrifices except that of comfort had been made in excepting the "first term;" then, too, such a fire of personal abuse and slander had been kept up for four years, notwithstanding the conscientious performance of my duties to the best of my understanding, though I admit in the light of subsequent events, many times subject to fair criticism, that an endorsement from the people, who alone govern republics, was a gratification that it is only human to have appreciated and enjoyed. Now for the "third term." I do not want it any more than I did the first. I would not write or utter a word to change the will of the people in expressing and having their choice. The question of the number of terms allowed to any one executive can only come up fairly in the shape of a proposition to amend the Constitution, a shape in which all political parties can participate, fixing the length of time or the number of terms for which any one person shall be eligible for the office of President. Until such an amendment is adopted the people cannot be restricted in their choice by a resolution, further than they are now restricted as to age, nationality, etc. It may happen in the future history of the country that to change an Executive because he has been eight years in office will prove unfortunate if not disastrous. The idea that any man could elect himself President, or even renominate himself is preposterous. It is a reflection upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people to suppose such a thing possible. Any man can destroy his chances for the office, but no man can force an election or even nomination To recapitulate, I am not, nor have I ever been a candidate for a renomination. I would not accept a nomination if it were tendered, unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty, circumstances not likely to arise. I congratulate the convention, over which you presided, for the harmony which prevailed, and for the excellent ticket put in the field, and which I hope may be triumphantly elected

With great respect, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

To Gen. Harry White, President Pennsylvania Republican State Convention.

Private and Public Roads.

Two cases were decided in our Courts last week which established a principle of considerable moment to land owners in this county as well as elsewhere. And to the effect that the mere permission of a land owner to allow the public to use a road not legally laid out as a public road, does not by time give the public a right to use it without the owner's consent. The cases we allude to were McWilliams vs. Cummings & Auten, indicted for malicious mischief and McWilliams vs. Cummings & Auten in a suit for "trespass and damage." In these cases it was proved that McWilliams owns property on the north side of Montour Ridge, near the village of Moorsburg, Liberty township, over which a private road leads from the base of the Ridge to a distance higher up. The defendants were in possession of some land near the crest of the Ridge, off of which they cut the timber and conveyed it to market. To reach the railroad where they desired to convey their timber and bark, it was necessary to pass over this road on McWilliams' estate. The prosecutor warned them not to pass over the road and locked a gate swung across the road to prevent it. The defendants disregarded this warning or the impediment of the gate, and removed the latter forcibly, out of which grew the indictment for malicious mischief and the additional charge of trespass and damage. Cummings and Auten believed they had a legal right to use the road and they founded their claim on the long time that it had been used. It had been there for at least two generations, had been repeatedly used and from the fact of its being so used and for so long a period, they claimed that in effect it was a public highway and could be used as such. On the other hand while the prosecutor admitted that the road had been laid out and used for the length of time alleged, he proved that it was only used by his permission, and that although persons had passed over the road occasionally without asking that permission, they were allowed to do so on suffrance and not by any right they possessed in the premises, and when said owner denied such permission, as he proved that he had done frequently, it dare not be used. Moreover, to prove the right that the prosecutor held, bars originally, and subsequently a gate was placed across the road, the latter locked to prevent persons using the road without permission.

The principle involved in these cases was whether the road had become a public one, through lapse of time and usage. The evidence in both the suits was about the same. In the first, for "malicious mischief," tis true the defendants were declared "not guilty," but they were mulcted into the costs which was a recognition on the part of the jury that they did not believe that the defendant acted from malicious motives, yet they had no right to pass over the road.

The suit for trespass and damage was more stubbornly contested and much legal ability displayed both for the side of the prosecutor and defense, and a vast number of decisions were brought forward bearing on the case. Mr. Comly, Esq., counsel for the prosecutor, brought a small library of books to sustain his case and his argument was an exhaustive one. Mr. Baldy, on the part of the defendant, also made a clear argument. After a lucid charge from the Judge, the jury went out and soon agreed on a verdict in favor of the prosecution. As we have stated, the principle established is an important one and will be of much benefit in preventing trespass in the future, creating bad blood and in the end protracted and expensive litigation.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

The people of the United States have more than once made the discovery that Presidents are extremely expensive if not altogether unnecessary institutions. But the good citizens of Boston have derived some special experience of their own from the recent visit of President Grant and staff on the occasion of the Centennial celebration at Concord. The hospitable proprietors of that fine old Boston tavern, the Revere House, have just sent into the city councils their bill for entertaining the President and party. Some of the items are curious and interesting. General Grant's own bill for four days was $120, or $30 a day. Robeson, Belknap and Jewell, being only cabinet ministers were charged $10 a day. Delano, who probably required some extra ablutions, cost $18 a day. The wine bill of this little cabinet party during their stay under the hospitable roof of the Revere was $436.25. It must be exceedingly repugnant to the austere morality of the aquarians and liquor prohibitionists of Boston to see their taxes wasted in such luxury. But if they were compelled to pay that much for wine, they have some consolation in the fact that the water consumed by General Babcock was almost as expensive. Babcock forgetting to turn off the water in his room, the water overran the carpet, penetrated the floor and descended like the rain from heaven upon the fine fresco work on the ceiling of the parlor below. Cost to the city $100. The banquet to the President figures in the bill at $1,000, of this $480 being for flowers to strew the path of the hero. A magnificent painting which was borrowed for the occasion to be hung in the room of the President cost $50 rent and $17 for insurance against loss or damage. But fortunately the picture escaped the Babcock deluge as well as all other accidents during its brief but perilous occupancy of the room of the President It will not do for Presidential parties of such magnitude to come around in this direction unless our landlords, as on a former occasion, liberally provide the entertainment at their own expense.—*Patriot.*

A Happy Augury.

The Secretary of War has granted permission to the Southern Memorial Association, with their friends, to enter the Arlington cemetery on June 15th, for the purpose of decorating the graves of the confederate dead, with liberty to use the grand stand where the exercise, including an address will take place.

At last, the example set by the Southern people, is going to be followed by the Government and people of the North. Several years ago, the people of the South commenced decorating the graves of Southern and Northern soldiers alike, thinking that by-gones ought to be by-gones, and remembering only that the men who fell in deadly battle against each other, were once brothers and sisters of a common country. But it is only now that the United States Government, which ought to have been first to set the holy example of forgiveness, begins to see that the sentiment of the Northern people, from whom it derived its power, is against such littleness and meanness of conduct; and hence the order has gone forth from Belknap to allow the Southern people to honor the graves of the men who fell in defence of them and their "Lost Cause." It is only now that the Government begins to look upon those brave but unfortunate and mistaken soldiers, as American heroes; but thank Heaven, it is not yet too late. Hereafter, we shall not know either "the Blue" or "the Gray," but the gallant soldiers who fell on either side will be duly honored by friend and foe alike. The Southern hero, sleeping in a Northern grave, shall have his remains cared for and his tomb beautified with flowers; and so the Northern hero in his far off Southern grave, shall have his mouldering dust honored by the people he went among to slay. Henceforth, let the memories of the war be forgotten, or only remembered with sorrow for the woe and the ruin caused by the terrible contest.

Truly, the people of the South have cause to rejoice that their beautiful example of forgiveness to their enemies has so softened and touched the heretofore hard heart of the Government, that it has given their "memorial association" the privilege of entering Arlington cemetery to decorate the graves of their fallen and beloved ones. Last year, we believe, this right was denied them; but "time at last makes all things even," and soon the only resentments that will be felt between the North and the South will exist alone in the hearts of the basest and meanest of their inhabitants.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

A Little Impudent.

The Hon. Montgomery Blair was once the Postmaster General under President Lincoln, and has ever since sided with that party. It is true he hasn't always swallowed the nostrums of the Radicals, and with Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown, was prominent as a Liberal Republican. But the Hon. Montgomery B. has never done anything that we know of to entitle him to the privilege of making the presidential nominations of the Democratic party. And yet this is just what he assumes to do. Surely he has either forgotten his past record, or else he presumes largely upon the good nature of the Democracy. He should remember that we are not in the habit of making leaders of men who have not decided opinions enough of their own to take a firm stand upon any question, and that it would not go down well with our rank and file to permit a "ticket-of-leave" man to become a dictator of our political principles, or the suggestions of our nominations for office. Mr. Blair may be, and no doubt is, a very good man in his place, but he is out of his place when he undertakes to dictate what the Democratic National Convention shall do in 1876. He should get the death-smell of the war for "cotton and nigger" off his skirts before he makes so much noise with his mouth.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

A New Phase of the Civil Rights Bill.

The *Commonwealth* says: When the negro Radical party inflicted the odious civil rights bill on the people of the United States it was asserted by men like Kelley, regretting Kelley, that it was only intended to protect the "colur'd pusson".

The effect of this outrage on the white race is every day becoming more intolarable. We know the negro Radicals are trying all in their power to keep this infamy out of the public mind till after Grant's third term election. It is to be hid from the eyes of the white mothers, daughters, wives, and sisters of the race, so that as many white men as possible can be forced to vote for Grant. But it won't do. The truth cannot be concealed. Last week Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia, was put out of a car on a Georgia railroad, the best car on the train, because it was exclusively for negroes. A white citizen was turned out of a car to oblige the negroes, who had exclusive right to use it? This is the last phase of the civil rights bill.

We wish to know the name of the hotel in Philadelphia in which negroes are given the best rooms, parlor, and reception room, to the exclusion of the white ladies who go there to visit white strangers. This will be most encouraging to the white people who are coming to "the Centennial." Let it be known in time.

Arctic Exploration.

The Alert and the Discovery, two newly-commissioned vessels of the Royal Navy of England, sailed from Portsmouth on Saturday, en route for the North Pole. The vessels have been fitted out with the greatest care, and he one hundred and twelve officers and men who go out upon them were chosen with especial reference to the arduous duty they will be called on to perform. The commander of the expedition is Captain Nares, late of the Challenger, an officer of great experience, who distinguished himself by his extraordinary sledge journeys during the Polar expedition of 1852-54, for which he volunteered as mate of the Resolute. The second officer of the Alert, Commander Markham, has also had some experience in Arctic exploration. The Discovery is commanded by Captain Stevenson, another good sailor, and most of the subordinate officers are men who have made themselves notable in some way. It is expected that the vessels can reach 82 degrees north latitude before wintering, and every exertion will be made to accomplish that task. From this point to the goal of the enterprise is computed to be in the neighborhood of six hundred miles, and in traversing that distance dog sledges will be employed. The outfit and preparations for this portion of the frigid task are most costly and minute, and nothing is omitted that experience or science could suggest. The failures of other parties in this department of Polar discovery were examined with great care and circumspection, and all the weak spots strengthened in the best possible manner. The plans and movements of Sir John Franklin, Capt. McClintock, Dr. Kane, Dr. Hayes, and other laborers in the frozen fields of the north were gleaned by competent harvesters, and each grain of wheat collected and used to the advantage of the present attempt to pierce the mysteries that surround the North Pole. It can thus be seen that the present British Polar expedition starts upon its mission fully equipped in all respects. The vessels are firm and staunch, the officers competent, the crew able for the work required, the outfit ample. Will the Alert and the Discovery solve the question as to the North Pole and the sea by whict it is surrounded? Will they breast those waves, which up to this time have never floated keel of ship? That is the point. It is well settled that the barrier to be overcome is not cold. That can be provided for. It is how to master distance in that part of the globe immediately surrounding the Pole at the North. That is the real work to be done. Thus far in the matter of Arctic explorations the Americans hold an even hand with all other nations. Dr. Kane, Dr. Hayes, and other Americans pushed ahead on the icy path, until nature had put an insurmountable obstacle in their way. Morton and his companions declared they had a sight of an open water, which they believed was the real Polar Sea. It may have been the location and the latitude all favor the Morton programme. Thus matters stand at present. And now the British have entered the field for another effort. The operations of the Alert and Discovery will be watched with great interest in all parts of the world, and in no country will their success be hailed with greater demonstrations of real pleasure than in the United States. The interests and advancements of science are of too cosmopolitan a character to admit of national jealousy. They only stimulate national ambition in the proper direction. Good fortune attend the Alert and the Discovery in their wanderings toward the Pole.

The Grasshopper Scourge.

The hopes which were raised in some sections of the West, that the severe cold of the past winter had killed the grasshoppers, had but a short duration, and the parasitic insects of which we heard, that were expected to destroy what the winter spared, appear to have been altogether visionary. From Southern and Western Kansas, from Missouri and Nebraska and from some parts of Minnesota and Iowa, we have the most distressing accounts of the ravages of what is now a completely naturalized plague. The grasshoppers are still quite young and small but they appear to be correspondingly active and voracious, devouring every green thing in their path. A correspondent of a Western paper, writing from South-western Missouri, says: "The people are all panic stricken; cattle and horses are dying by the hundreds from starvation; they can find nothing to eat, not even buds or leaves on the trees in the woods; everything has been eaten up by the pests." In the neighborhood of St. Joseph, we read, "millions of grasshoppers have made their appearance and are eating up everyting." In Minnesota, where the eggs were deposited over the whole territory visited last season, considerable numbers have been destroyed by natural causes, especially in the low, damp lands; but on dry soil, the St. Paul *Press* says, "the eggs have hatched or are hatching in such numbers that the plague of Egypt stands shadowed upon every knoll." A letter from Western Kansas speaks of the grasshoppers, less than a quarter of an inch in length, swarming over everything. "Rose bushes and all the plants are stripped of every leaf, and not a blade of grass is left; the wheat is completely ruined." From Southwestern Nebraska comes a similar report, with the desponding remark that "after the long and patient work of the State Aid Society, I fear all their labor will be lost; our farmers had a great deal of seed sent to them, and planted good crops, only, as we dread, to feed our Egyptian foes." It is the story of last year over again, only worse, since those who bore up under one stripping of their fields can hardly bear a second. The people of Missouri, overcome by the magnitude of the calamity that has befallen them, have now betaken themselves to prayer, and the Governor of the State has set apart a day of fasting and supplication for deliverance from this scourge.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—In explanation of an article in our last, we copy the following from the Harrisburg *Patriot:*

EDITOR OF THE PATRIOT: In your issue of to-day, in relation to the action of the Governor and council of New Hampshire, in counting the votes for State Senators, I perceive that you are in error as to the real facts of the case. Neither Nathaniel Head nor Natt Head, nor both combined, had a majority of the votes in the Second district of that State. The vote stood: Nathaniel Head and Natt. Head, (rep.) 3,771 votes; James Priest, (dem.) 3,834 votes; and other persons 101 votes. You will perceive that Mr. Priest, therefore, had the highest number of votes, and under the law of this State would have been elected. In New Hampshire, however, a majority of all the votes is required, and in this case there was no election, and the vacancy would have been filled by the Legislature in joint convention, which being radical, would have elected the minority candidate, Head. But the law there being imperative that the full christian name of the candidate shall be written or printed in full, the Governor and council had to throw out the ballots for "Natt, Head," which elected the man who had a plurality of votes. This is the "great outrage" about which the Radicals are making so much ado. CANDOR.

WESTPORT, Pa., May 24, 1874.

Can a government official, who has been drawing his perquisites from the faucet of a distillery, be said to be imbibing public pap, or is he merely drinking milk punch?

On Thursday of last week the following destructive fires occurred in different parts of the United States:

The French Catholic Church at Holyoke, Mass., was burned by the alter drapery igniting during service. About seven hundred people were in the church and most of those in the body of the building escaped, but the stairway from the gallery became choked with human beings, and 60 men women and children perished in the flames or met a less terrible death by being crushed and trampled upon. Nine or ten of the rescued sustained burns or injuries which will prove mortal. The steamboats Juniata and Mollie Ebert and three barges lying at Monongahela wharf, Pittsburg, were burned. The total loss is estimated at $120,000. A fire in Holliston, Mass., destroyed a large hotel in the centre of the town and about 19 other buildings, causing a loss estimated at $100,000. Ten or twelve buildings in Covington, Tenn, were burned. Loss $30,000. A fire at Williams' Bridge, N. Y., destroyed a grocery store, the post-office, and several houses, causing a loss of $30 000. Irwin's saw mill, at Conoversville, Clearfield county, Pa., was destroyed by what is supposed to have been an incendiary fire. The Fairfield Furniture Company's mill at Fairfield, Me., was burned. Loss $25,000. A fire at Anderson, Ind., destroyed the Odd Fellows' Hall and six frame buildings. Loss $60,000. Fires at Sandpoint and Carleton, N. B., destroyed $55,000 worth of propertv. A fire at Tilton, N. H., destroyed thirteen buildings, rendering nineteen families homeless. The flames leaped across the river and consumed two dwellings in the village of Northfield, opposit Tilton. The loss is about $70,000.

The Twin Plagues

Between the carpet-bagger and the grasshopper, our country has been greatly scourged the past few years. Our information from the far west, is to the effect that from all appearances the latter will repeat their ravages this summer. If this should prove true, thousands of families will be compelled to abandon the west and make their way east as best they can, to get out of reach of the pest. The indications in the south are that the carpet-baggers will do but little damage this year, and by the next he will be killed off or find his way north to prey on his ancestors. It will thus be seen that while one section of our national heritage is being devastated, another is being relieved and rendered prosperous, free, and happy, thus balancing circumstances. The carpet-bag question is wholly under the control of the people, and should long since have been abated; but the grasshopper plague rests with Providence, and if He, in His wisdom, sees fit to continue the scourge for another year, frail mortals must submit like the Egyptians of old.—*Clearfield Republican.*

In Passaic, N. J., last Sunday, an intoxicated German went about the streets pointing an empty pistol at the citizens. He was arrested, but escaped from the lock-up at about five o'clock, by crawling through a small hole in the roof. In the descent he fell head long upon a pile of rocks and was badly cut and bruised. Covered with blood and clad only in a shirt, he ran through the principal streets, and being recaptured and returned to the lock-up again effected his escape. For a third time he was locked up, hand-cuffed and shackled to a staple, but at eleven o'clock he had disappeared taking his irons with him.

On Thursday, of last week, counsel for the Attorney General in the application for the appointment of a receiver for the Erie Railway recites that facts have transpired showing that it is necessary for the protection of the rights and interests of the people of the State of New York, that a receiver should be appointed, and that Mr. Jewett should be the party selected. Judge Donahue, in appointing Mr. Jewett receiver, stipulated that he should give bond in the sum of $500,000, upon filing which he shall enter upon the duties of the receivership. He is to file an inventory of all the property of the company, personal, real and mixed, and is to continue the operation of the road as now, performing a general supervision over it.

Massachusetts Again Afflicted.

Springfield was subjected to a terrible fire on Sunday afternoon. The fire broke out in R. M. Conkey's planing mill, in the old Wasson building, on Taylor street, where it is said several men were at work. The wind was blowing a gale from the northeast and for five minutes the fire swept like a tornado to the southwest, devouering everything before it The fire thus obtained fatal headway before the alarm was struck, the people in the vicinity being too intent upon saving their property to pay any attedion to any other duty. Every one rushing teror stricken from the scene, with no thought but their own salvation. Women with children in their arms barley saved their lives by rushing into the street. The fire rolled on like a great flood, and by the time the fire department had arrived—and they were very prompt—a dozen buildings were burning. The total loss is variously estimated at $1,000,000 to $1,200,000 on which their is an insurance of about $250,000.

Excerpts and News Items from Exchanges

The "harmony" between Grant and the Lancaster convention is not very apparent. For the Roland of the convention Grant returned them an Oliver. With a rhetorical flourish about the unwritten law of the republic, the convention resolved against the third term. In response Grant referred them to the written law of the republic in the constitution.

The manufacture of alligator leather has now become an important branch of industry. The skins come chiefly from Florida and Louisiana, and the hunting and skinning of the animals are extensively pursued. About 20,000 skins are tanned every year. They are manufactured in the United States and exported to England and France. The French, owing to their superior methods of tanning, are formidable competitors.

The western grasshopper must be considered with abatements, referable to his influence on the grain market and the talent of stockjobbers for artistic lying, otherwise the terrible insect fills too large a space in the public eye. The reports that are now received from trustwort hy private sources in the west are bad enough, but do not justify the earlier accounts of grasshopper ravage and destruction.

CANDIDATES.

We are authorised to announce the following candidates for the offices named, subject to Democratic rules:

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

GEORGE SCOTT Catawissa,
ISAAC S. MONROE, Catawissa.

PROTHONOTARY, &C.

B. FRANK ZARR, Bloomsburg.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

W. H. JACOBY, Bloomsburg,
CYRUS ROBBINS, Fishingcreek,
MORDECAI MILLARD, Centre,
LEONARD KLINE, Greenwood,
WHITE N. ROSTLER, Fishingcreek.

TREASURER.

H. W. McREYNOLDS, Hemlock,
H. A. SWEPPENHISER

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1875

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train.....	6.45 A. M.	7.36 A. M.
Mail Train	7.26 A. M	5. 2 P. M
Express Train	1.46 P. M.	11.54 A. M
" "	5.54 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.08 A. M.	7.30 P. M.
Regular Express	2.58 P. M.	11.33 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

TO OUR FRIENDS, GREETING:

By the first of July coming we shall have completed two years of the publication of the COLUMBIAN since it last came into our hands. More than three-fourths of its subscribers are indebted upwards of a year's subscription, and more than half of them have not paid anything. As our circulation is large this is a heavy tax upon the publisher and too heavy a load for him to carry much longer. During the summer and autumn, and especially the ensuing month, Mr. E. L. Myers will call upon those subscribers who are in arrears for the purpose of receiving payment of the amounts due, and we hope all will meet him kindly and be prepared to liquidate this indebtedness. It is far from a pleasure to us to send out a collector or dun people for dues in any form, but everything in our line of business must be paid for in cash and we cannot therefore afford to carry a large amount of indebtedness for year after year, and which is constantly increasing. We trust, therefore, that none will take offence at being called upon for what is due, but that all will take pleasure in aiding the paper to the extent of paying what they owe for it.

Mr. Myers is also authorized to take job work and advertising, to receive subscriptions, &c., and to take pay and receipt for the same. tf.

Strawberries in market.

Straw hats and white vests.

Spelling bees have had their day.

The days are now longer than the nights.

The Sunday school pic-nic season is open.

Garden-weeding will soon be in full blast.

The Grangers are picnicking at Rupert today.

The cherry crop promises to be an abundant one.

Contributions to the Osceola sufferers are now in order.

Bass may now be caught without the interference of the law.

An additional candidate for Treasurer this week.

Sunbury is about to have a spelling bee between its editors.

Croquet, quoits and base ball are having a big run this season.

In Montour county, if the *American* be correct they "venier juries!"

This is the month for roses, but as yet they are very backward.

Decoration Day was appropriately observed throughout the county.

It is possible that the State Fair will be held at Lancaster this season.

An attempt was recently made to burn the borough of Shenandoah.

Northumberland decorated on Sunday and Elmira, N. Y., on Monday.

The prospects for a large grape crop in this section are very flattering.

Catawissa now has a wire-rope ferry, an improvement on the pole ferry.

The State Temperance alliance will meet in Harrisburg on the 15th instant.

Four steamboat trips daily between Wilkes-Barre and Nanticoke are now made.

Ice Cream saloonists are kept busy dishing up congealed milk these warm nights.

The hardest work in these days of financial depression, is the collection of small bills.

On the first of July next a new law regulating the money order system will go into effect.

Mr. D. P. Ray, of Tyrone, has been elected President of the State Tanner's Association.

A "knock down" on the corner of Main and Market street last Tuesday, was the topic of that day.

It was so windy just before the rain last Saturday, that the ferry could not cross the river at this place.

Handsome awnings were put over the second story windows in the front part of the Exchange Hotel last Tuesday.

Danvillians are allowed a specified time in which to sprinkle their streets, wash their pavements and windows.

It takes the one-sixtieth part of a second to count the wagons in attendance at our curb-stone market, generally.

The Susquehanna Synod of the Lutheran Church will convene in Milton, beginning on the 19th instant.

The Bloomsburg Silver Cornet Band, one of the best in the State, will go to Wilkes-Barre on the Fourth of July.

If this issue of the COLUMBIAN is other than interesting, it is due to the fact that the senior editor is off recreating.

Sunbury is to have a coffin factory. Now let some enterprising individual start a hearse factory in Bloomsburg.

Mr. S. H. Miller has enclosed the large vacant lot, corner of Fifth and Iron streets, with a picket fence eight feet high.

The new twenty cent silver piece is now ready for distribution. It bears a striking resemblance to the old silver quarter.

Some people who have planted potatoes affect to believe that they are not covered deep enough to prevent them from freezing.

Apparently the road along the narrows between Rupert and Catawissa has been receiving the attention of the supervisor.

The Pennsylvania Editorial Association will hold a summer meeting at Bedford Springs on the 22d, 23d and 24th of the present month.

The banks were closed on Saturday last, and most of the stores suspended business during the parade and while decorating the graves.

Mr. Jeremiah Hess presents us a hen's egg measuring 8 by 6¾ inches, and weighing 4 ounces. It was laid by a crossed Bramah. Who can beat it?

It is rumored that Mr. Geo. H. Brown, proprietor of Brown's Hotel, Bloomsburg, will soon take an interest with Mr. W. B. Koons in the Exchange Hotel.

Allentown, with 18,000 population, has a debt of $900,000 or $35.50 for each inhabitant. The city of Williamsport is in debt $675,388.48. Bloomsburg owes in the neighborhood of $12,000, and some of our citizens think that is enormous.

Two weeks from next Monday is the longest day of the year.

Brother Smith of the Benton *Weekly*, was in town last Monday and called in to see us. He reports everything lovely up the creek.

The lightning-rod man and the tree nursery agents are once more abroad in the land, and the price of dogs has gone up in the rural districts accordingly.

Tramps are becoming more numerous every day. Three of these pestiferous vagabonds, the neediest we ever saw, were in town last Tuesday night.

A fishing party consisting of twenty couple, some from this place and some from Briarcreek, went up to Benton last Saturday to enjoy a days fishing and recreation.

The infant class of the M. E. Sunday School give an entertainment in the Opera House this evening, the proceeds of which are to be disbursed for books, mottoes, &c., for the class.

Williamsport "cops" captured seventeen tramps in that city last Sunday night. They took thirteen from a box car on the P. & E. railroad, and four from a stable in Herdick Park.

Last Sunday was a delightful day for a drive, the dust having been settled by the rain of Saturday afternoon, and the thermometer ranging at "cool comfort." A number of Bloomsburgers took advantage of this fact.

A match game of base ball was played in Orangeville last Saturday between the "Champions" of that place and the "Rough-and-Ready's" of Stillwater. The game ended with a score of 16 to 6 runs in favor of the "Champion's."

A valuable horse was stolen from the stable of Bingler & Belig, butchers, on Third street, last Thursday night. The animal was found beyond Irondale with the bridle on after much search on Friday morning.

Mr. John K. Girton, aged 70 years, fell dead on last Thursday, while engaged at work in the carpenter shop at Neal's furnace. His sudden death is attributed to a paralytic stroke. His remains were buried from the Reformed Church on Sunday.

John Vanderslice, aged 19 years, son of Mr. Joseph Vanderslice, of Light Street, became deranged last week, and was taken to the insane hospital at Danville on Friday last. This is indeed a sad bereavement to the family of Mr. Vanderslice. It is to be hoped that his mind may speedily be recovered.

We enjoyed a hand organ serenade, the first of the season, last Monday morning for two mortal hours. We fired our very soul at the friend and even that shot missed him. The wretch did not cease until we flung a No. 4 Washington hand press at him and this knocked him down—it did.

A party of some thirty persons, from Lock Haven, propose to visit the Centennial in a novel manner. They will secure tents from the Government, and pitch them on lands outside of Philadelphia, where they will board and sleep, spending the day at the exhibition. Lock Haven's ahead as far as heard from.

A match game of base ball was played at Lime Ridge on last Saturday, between the "Keystone" 2nd nine of that place, and the "Friendly" 1st nine of Millinville. Owing to the high wind the game was closed at the end of the fifth inning in favor of the "Keystones," the game standing 30 to 15 runs.

The Bloomsburg *Columbian* says a board 9 x 16 inches cannot be cut in two pieces and joined again so as to be one foot square. We say it can, minus what is lost in saw dust, and, if we had room would give a diagram, showing how. —*Miltonian*.

We beg your pardon, Mr. *Miltonian*, we said it *could* be done, and demonstrated the fact in last week's COLUMBIAN by giving a diagram.

The Superintendent of common schools of the State announces that the annual examinations of the several State Normal Schools will occur this year as follows: West Chester, on Monday, June 7th; Kutztown, on Wednesday, June 9th; Shippensburg, on Monday, June 14th; Bloomsburg, on Thursday, June 17th; Edinburough, on Monday, June 21st; Millersville, on Tuesday, July 6th; Mansfield, on Tuesday, July 13th; Sagamore, on Wednesday, July 14. The State Superintendent, or deputy, is to be present at each of the examinations. All superintendents in the several Normal School districts are official visitors under the law, and should be present at the proper examination.

A party of ladies and gentlemen visited the "Bluff," opposite Catawissa, last Sunday afternoon, for the purpose of obtaining a good view of the surrounding country and behold the beautiful and romantic scenery that the hand of nature has wrought in that section. While one of the gentlemen was standing on the verge of a ravine, ranging in depth of from ten to fifteen feet, the sides of which were lined with rugged rocks and the bottom of which is a solid bed, one of the ladies innocently and playfully came up from behind and pushed him. It was by the utmost presence of mind and agility that saved him from being hurled to the bottom. What might have proved a fatality was only a big scare, and the whole party left the "Bluff" rather more sedately than they went there.

SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS.

Mr. Peter Herdic has made arrangements with the Repasz band for three evening concerts each week on the grounds of the Herdic House. A handsome band stand will be erected on the lawn, and the pleasant entertainments will begin at once. This will be a most delightful thing for the guests of the house, and citizens generally, during the pleasant evenings of summer, as there is not a better band in the State than that under the leadership of Repasz. Mr. Herdic has also contributed twelve hundred dollars toward the purchase of new instruments for the players.—*Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin.*

Among the victims by the late disastrous fires in the pine forests, none have probably had a sadder experience than Mr. Wm. Goetz. At the time the fire broke forth, Mrs. Goetz was laying in the house a corpse, awaiting the "dust unto dust," etc., and a son, 20 years of age, in the delirium of typhoid fever. To save the corpse of his late partner and the life of his fever-stricken boy, were the first care of poor Mr. Goetz. Hardly had he succeeded in moving both into an open space, than the house became a prey of the devouring element, and Mr. G. was left homeless and ruined. Messrs. Kelsey and John Eckert, two others of those who have been ruined by the fire were in town on Saturday, and gave a very doleful account of the state of affairs in the pine swamp.—*Mauch Chunk Democrat.*

AN EDITOR'S AFFIDAVIT.—As the report that we are very wealthy has gone abroad among our subscribers, and has made them awful slow about paying up, thinking doubtless we don't want the money, we hasten to say the report of our wealth is false in every particular. If ocean steamers were selling at a cent a dozen, we couldn't make the first payment on a canoe. The lightning of poverty has struck us square, and had it not been for an armful of hay our devil managed to steal from a blind mule, our large and interesting family would be without a mouthful to eat at this moment. Is not this a sad picture, and can you delinquent subscribers look upon it without feeling the greenbacks rustle with indignation in your pocket-books? We don't like to dun you, but we must if you fail to take the hint.—*Shenandoah (Pa.) Democrat.*

Decoration Day was appropriately observed in Bloomsburg. At three o'clock the band left their room and marched down Main street as far as West, where they met a part of the Buck Horn Lodge, American Mechanics, and escorted them to the rooms of the Bloomsburg lodge. The band then marched up to the Normal School buildings and escorted the Philologian Society down to Market Square, when the procession formed under the marshalship of Messrs. J. B. Robison and C. S. Farman. They proceeded to the old Presbyterian burying ground, performed their mission, and thence to Rosemount Cemetery decorating with chaplets and wreathes the graves of the fallen dead. Mr. Hervey E. Smith was introduced as the orator of the occasion, but after a few remarks, owing to the signs of an approaching storm, excused himself, and in a few minutes the large assemblage of people was dispersed by a severe storm of wind and rain.

Some people advertise regularly, like it, find their profit in it and continue it. Others have tried it and given it up as a failure. Some have never tried it, but are going to do so "some time or other," and others are firm in their intention never to advertise at all. Those who have given it up as a failure, should ask themselves if they have given it a fair trial, with reference to the style of advertising, the ground covered and the period of time occupied,—for some fishermen pull up their hooks and depart just as the fish are beginning to bite. Those who are going to advertise "some time or other," should go out of the business altogether; they are too lazy for it. The fact of their intent in the matter shows they believe advertising a good thing for their business, yet they willfully neglect it. Of those who think they will never advertise, it is safe to say that they will be likely before long to change either their principles or their business.—*Ex.*

Oats taken on subscription at the COLUMBIAN office.

S. H. Miller & Son have just received a full line of Summer Dry Goods. Call and examine their stock.

A new lot of best quality Calicoes just received at LUTZ & SLOAN'S.

All Goods down to the lowest cash prices at Clark & Wolf's.

Granulated Sugar for sale at RUSSEL'S.

C. C. MARR pays 16 cents for Eggs.

White Shoes at E. M. KNORR'S.

At I. W. HARTMAN'S you can always find a nice assortment of Dress Goods.

New Hosiery, Gloves and a large assortment of other goods received at LUTZ & SLOAN'S this week.

For Reliable and Handsome Boots and Shoes go to McKinney's.

All Silk and Wool Hernani in plain and striped at Clark & Wolf's.

Go to W. H. Brown's. His Fish are New and warranted full weight. His prices are low. Look at his Fish before you buy at any other place.

New Plaid Dress goods at C. C. MARR'S.

For Fans or Parasols go to LUTZ & SLOAN'S.

Go to J. SCHUYLER & SON for Blasting and Rifle Powder.

FARMERS, ATTENTION.—RUSSEL takes Butter, Eggs, Lard and Produce in exchange for goods.

A new Cabinet Empire Sewing Machine, a beautiful article of furniture, for sale very cheap if called for soon at Cadman's.

Don't fail to call at S. H. Miller & Son's and see their new stock of Goods—just in.

Fresh Soda Ash at C. C. MARR'S the best in town.

Clark & Wolf keep the BAZAR Cut Paper Patterns.

Go to W. H. Brown for fine Ironstone China Ware. Ask for J. Wedgood's ware it will not blister and is the best in market. Tea Sets $4.50, Dinner Sets sold at bottom figures. Those that are in want of Ware will find it to their interest to go to W. H. Brown.

Buy only L. H. Sudick's Manufacture of Whips, sold only by C. M. Girton. Something New. Call and Examine.

New lot of Linens, Grass Cloths at Clark & Wolf's.

Recherche Fans and Parasols at HARTMAN'S this week.

The firm of Crutchley & Kline, having dissolved by mutual consent, the business will be carried on by A. C. Crutchley. A full and complete stock of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, &c., will be found at his establishment, opposite the old Episcopal Church. Give him a call and be convinced as to the good quality of his goods.

New Parasols and Fans at MARR'S.

Something New and Cheap—the Blake Organ at I. K. Miller's.

Oat Meal for sale at Russel's. Call and try it.

White Goods in good variety and other Summer Dress Goods cheap for cash at Clark & Wolf's.

Bargains in Furniture can be had at Elias Furman's Furniture Emporium. He has reduced prices within a few days past to the bottom figure. Give him a call and be convinced.

Ties, Collars, Rushings just received at Clark & Wolf's.

Ladies' Lasting Gaiters for $1.75 at E. M. Knorr's.

Russel has just received a fresh supply of Apples, Bananas, Oranges, Lemons, Pine Apples, &c. Examine his stock.

Just received, a fresh invoice of latest styles Children's Summer Suits at D. Yocum's. Also Men's and Boys' Clothing, all of which he is selling cheap.

New Goods just received at Knorr's.

The latest styles Calicoes at MARR'S.

If you want a first class Farm Wagon,
If you want a Platform Pleasure Wagon,
If you want an Elliptic Spring Wagon,
If you want a Pleasure Wagon,
If you want your Wagon put in good trim,
If you want repairs done good with short notice, Go to J. R. FACE.

Army Shoes at McKinney's.

W. H. Brown keeps a fine assortment of Canned Fruits and condensed goods. Also, a full assortment of Nuts and French Candy and Oranges and Lemons.

Gents' Favorite Buckle Shoe at E. M. Knorr's.

W. H. Brown keeps the most complete and finest assortment of Groceries that can be purchased in market. His Groceries are fresh and are selected from first importers' hands. His prices are low, as he has purchased his goods at bottom figures to suit the times.

Men's Congress Shoes at KNORR'S for $2.50.

Go to The Singer Sewing Machine office in Opera House for best Oil, Needles, Tuckers, Hemmers, &c.

Men's Button Gaiters at Knorr's.

Don't fail to look at the Blake Organ. I. K. Miller has them.

Go to RUSSELL'S for your Groceries. He sells for cash and will not be undersold.

McKinney's, 2d door below the Court House, is Headquarters for Good Boots and Shoes.

Go to W. H. Brown's if you want a good Extra Mackerel.

Men's Congress Shoes at E. M. Knorr's for $2.50.

If you want a good Ham,
If you want cheap and good Tea,
If you want Coffee—Java or Rio,
If you want good Canned Fruit,
If you want the best Mackerel,
If you want Sugar for the least money,
If you want the best Syrups in town,
If you want good Cigars,
If you want good Tobacco.
If you want anything in the Grocery and Provision line, go to RUSSELL'S, Main street. tf-25

Cheese! Cheese! Cheese! Fine assortment of Cheese at Russel's.

When you go to Philadelphia stop at the Allegheny House, No. 812 and 814 Market street; having been recently renovated. Price only $2 per day. A. BECK,
March 19, '75-1y Proprietor.

Still a large line of all kind of Dress Goods at low cash prices at Clark & Wolf's.

Children's Pearl and Buff Shoes at E. M. Knorr's.

Pewter Sand for sale at RUSSEL'S.

Merchants going to the city will do well to call on W. H. HUNTER, who is engaged with the old and reliable firm of YEAGER & BERKENSTOCK, for Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, &c., 257 North Third street, Philadelphia. March 19, '75-3m

Go to E. M. Knorr's for Spring and Summer Shoes.

COAL. COAL

Old Established Coal Yard.

C. W. NEAL & BRO., Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Have constantly on hand large stocks of

Domestic,
Cupola,
Blacksmith's Authracite,
Bituminous,
and Limeburner's Coal.

Especial attention given to the preparation of coal before leaving our yards. Grain and Lumber taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town at short notice. Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's store, or at our office, will receive prompt attention. Office and Yards at William Neal & Sons' Furnace, East Bloomsburg. Your patronage respectfully solicited.
COAL. [7-tf-25] COAL

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

—o—

SUN rises 4 o'clock 59 minutes—sets 7 o'clock 21 minutes.

—o—

MOON sets 9.53 o'clock p. m.

—o—

GOLD is now quoted at a premium of about 116 in other words green backs are 16 per cent. below par.

—o—

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and linen paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and Trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

—o—

PAPER RAGS just received and for sale at the COLUMBIAN office.

—o—

Honesty is the best policy in medicine as well as in other things. Ayer's sarsaparilla is a genuine preparation of that unequalled spring medicine and blood purifier, decidedly superior to the poor imitations heretofore in the market. Trial proves it.

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THE BEST PRINTING OFFICE.

The present is a good opportunity to remind the friends of the paper, and the public generally, that the COLUMBIAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE has no superior in this section, and, in some respects, is without an equal. During the last year we have completely renewed our type and made large additions, and it is no idle boast to say that we have now the Best Presses, the Best Assortment of Type, the Best Stock of Paper, Cards, &c., and the Best Workmen in the county. Our workmen are specially adapted for their places, and we make it a point to always give our customers a neat, correct and satisfactory job.—We do not claim to do work for less than others, but will warrant it to be as cheap as can be done anywhere and yield a decent profit. All who are in need of Job Printing of any kind—Plain or in Colors—will find it to their interest to give the COLUMBIAN Office a trial. We have on hand every variety of Cards Paper, Ink, Envelopes, Tags, &c., that is likely to be called for, and can furnish any quantity or style of work on short notice. Binding to order. tf

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IF YOU WANT TO BE STRONG, HEALTHY AND vigorous, take Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change produced by taking E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron in the diseased, debilitated and shattered nervous system. Whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the relaxed and unstrung organization is restored to perfect health and vigor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Office and store, No. 29 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Only in $1 bottles. Sold by all druggists.

NERVOUS DEBILITY. NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Debility, a depressed, irritable state of mind, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy or ambition, confused head, weak memory, the consequences of excesses, mental overwork. This nervous debility finds a sovereign cure in E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It tones the system. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Take only E. F. Kunkel's, it has a yellow wrapper around it, his photograph on outside. Sold by your druggist. E. F. Kunkel Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa.

259 TAPE WORM REMOVED ALIVE. 2'9

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. To have Tape Worm removed, patients must come on, but for all other worms, your druggist can procure it. Ask for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1, and guaranteed. Send for circular.

—o—

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

A. T. Stewart says the best advertising mediums he has ever found "are the old established organs of the two political parties, at the several county seats throughout the Union." "These," he says "reach every family of the least account in their several counties, and are more carefully read than any other class of journals." If Mr. Stewart's judgment is of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in. The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1806, and the COLUMBIAN now enjoys a wider circulation and greater prosperity than it ever did. It goes regularly into two thousand families in Columbia and adjoining counties, and by most of them is read from the first to the last line. It is the only newspaper of the kind in the county, the advertising rates of the COLUMBIAN are no higher than those of other papers with barely half and several not one-fourth the number of subscribers. Facts like these speak for themselves. No shrewd business man will neglect to insert his advertisement in the COLUMBIAN tf

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AN INVALUABLE TRAVELING COMPANION.

Change of climate, water or diet is apt to induce harrassing and often dangerous diseases. The three changes combined are fatal to thousands of emigrants every year. Is it that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are an absolute preventive of the hurtful consequences arising from these causes? Travelers, voyagers and emigrants to new countries can not be too often reminded of the fact that this agreeable vegetable tonic is the most reliable safeguard against disorders which they are far more liable than the habitual dwellers of healthy regions. The primal effect of the unwholesome atmosphere which produces what are called malarious fevers, is to depress and debilitate the system. The body then becomes an easy prey to the malignant principle in the air. It is manifest, therefore, that the surest way to avoid all epidemic and endemic maladies of an intermittent type, is to counteract the weakening tendencies of miasma by artificial invigoration. That Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the surest ressentiment of flagging vigor, is a fact which is best appreciated wherever influences inimical to health exist. But it is not alone against malaria that they protect the system. They so toughen it as to enable it to endure with impunity extremes of heat and cold to which travelers are often subjected, and they never neutralize those elements in unaccustomed water or diet which would otherwise beget disorders of the stomach and bowels. The brackish water with which voyagers by the sea are often compelled to quench their thirst, is apt to provoke dysentery and other serious complaints, but when the bitters are mixed with it, it becomes harmless. Truly this great protective invigorant is an invaluable traveling companion.

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DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA WEED TONIC, AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies as cures for consumption, probably contain opium, which is a more or less dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients, it must do great injury; for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium. It is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach and blood, and thus correct all morbid secretions, and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for Pulmonary Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Main and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.—When the blood is well supplied with its iron element, we feel vigorous and full of animation. It is an unsufficiency of this vital element that makes us feel weak and low-spirited: in such cases, the Peruvian syrup (a protoxide of iron, can supply this deficiency, and its use will invigorate us wonderfully.

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DIED SUDDENLY OF HEART DISEASE.

How common is the announcement. Thousands are suddenly swept into eternity by this fatal malady. This disease generally has its origin in impure blood filled with irritating, poisonous materials, which, circulating through the heart, irritate its delicate tissues. Though the irritation may at first be only slight, producing a little palpitation or irregular action, or dull, heavy, or sharp darting pains, yet by and by the disease becomes firmly seated, and inflammation, or hypertrophy, or thickening of the lining membrane or of the valves, is produced. How wise to give early attention to a case of this kind. Unnatural throbbing or pain in the region of the heart should admonish one that all is not right, and if you would preserve it from further disease, you must help it to beat rightly by the use of such a remedy as will remove the cause of the trouble. Use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery before the disease has become too seated, and it will, by its great blood purifying and wonderful regulating properties, effect a perfect cure. It contains medicinal properties, which act specifically upon the tissues of the heart, bringing about a healthy action. Sold by all first-class druggists.

HEART DISEASE CURED.

ROCKFORT, Spencer Co., Ind., February 1st, 1874.
Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

About two years ago I was afflicted with a disease of the heart, which at times created a pressure around it, almost causing suffocation. I saw an advertisement of your Golden Medical Discovery, recommending the same as a cure for disease of the heart. I then bought half a dozen bottles of it, and after using three bottles I was entirely relieved and am now enjoying good health.

Gratefully yours,
VITUS KILLIAN.

1875. 1875.

THE COLUMBIAN

Newspaper, the largest sheet published in Columbia county, neatly printed on New Type, will contain all the current News of the Day, and a condensed account of

LEGISLATIVE and CONGRESSIONAL

PROCEEDINGS,

with explanation and comments upon all important measures proposed in either:

POETRY AND SONG,
MISCELLANEOUS READING,
AGRICULTURAL AND
SCIENTIFIC SUBJECTS,

Will also engross a large proportion of its columns. The

DOMESTIC CONCERNS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY,

Will receive particular attention, and all local affairs proper for publication will be carefully laid before our readers.

THE POLITICS OF THE STATE AND NATION

Will receive constant attention, and the character and official conduct of

PUBLIC MEN

Will be presented to our readers, from time to time, in life-like attitude and with entire justice and firmness.

No frauds shall be committed upon the People or Wrong done them without full exposure in the columns of the COLUMBIAN.

COUNTY MATTERS.

All official county advertisements appear in this paper, as will also intelligent synopsis of the proceedings of the Courts and the actions of the County Officers when of public interest.

The COLUMBIAN already has much the largest circulation of any paper in the county—more than the combined circulation of the other papers—and is the only paper printed in the county that supports the principles and time-honored usages of the Democratic party. Its circulation and consequent usefulness may, however, be much extended if its friends will use their influence to stir further add to its list of subscribers. At additional patronage will be required by improving the paper, by adding to its editorial and reportorial force and increasing the quantity of its reading matter. As an

ADVERTISING MEDIUM

The COLUMBIAN is unapproached in this quarter of the State, and our

JOBBING FACILITIES

Are superior to any other.

Our friends are invited to call at the office whenever they come to Bloomsburg.

EXAMINATION FOR MINE INSPECTOR.

APPLICANTS for the Office of INSPECTOR OF MINES for the First and Second Districts of the Anthracite divisions of the Schuylkill district, are hereby notified to present themselves for examination before the Board of Examiners, at the office of the Mine Inspector's clerk, No. 115, Centre Street, Pottsville, on Monday, June 7th, 1875, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

HERBERT THOMPSON,
May 28, '75-2t Chairman Board of Examiners.

R. M. TUBBS,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

BURNING AND LUBRICATING OILS,

Office in Maize's Building, corner Main and Centre streets,

BLOOMSBURG, PENNA.

☞Orders solicited and promptly filled.
May, 28, '75-1y

FOR SALE!

—o—

Valuable Town Property and Farm at Private Sale!

—o—

THE undersigned, one of the Executors of GEORGE WEAVER, deceased, offers at private sale, the following valuable property, to wit:

ONE TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

with out-buildings and lot attached, situated on Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa. This house is suitable for two families.

ALSO—one two-story frame dwelling house, with out-buildings, frame stable and good lot attached. This property is opposite the residence of the late Dr. Weed.

ALSO, one two-story frame dwelling house with stable, out-buildings and lot attached situated on Rock Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ALSO, six vacant lots situated on Fourth Street, Bloomsburg.

ALSO, a valuable farm situated one-half mile from the town of M'Ewensville, Pa. Said farm contains 96 acres of land.

For terms of sale apply to
GEORGE W. CORNELL, Executor.
Feb. 12, '75-6m. Bloomsburg, Pa.

POND'S EXTRACT

CHILDREN.—No family can afford to be with Pond's Extract. Accidents, Bruises, Contusio Cuts, Sprains, are relieved almost instantly external application. Promptly relieves pains Burns, Scalds, Excoriations, Chafings, Old Sor Boils, Felons, Corns, etc. Arrests inflamatio reduces swellings, stops bleeding, removes discoloration and heals rapidly.

FEMALE WEAKNESSES.—It always relieves pain in the back and loins, fullness and pressing pain in the head, nausea, vertigo.

IN LEUCORRHŒA it has no equal. All kinds of ulcerations to which ladies are subject are promptly cured. Fuller details in book accompanying each bottle.

PILES.—Blind or bleeding—meet prompt relief and ready cure. No case, however, chronic or obstinate, can long resist its regular use.

VARICOSE VEINS.—It is the only sure cure.

KIDNEY DISEASES.—It has no equal for permanent cure.

BLEEDING from any cause. For this it is a specific. It has saved hundreds of lives when all other remedies failed to arrest bleeding from nose, stomach, lungs, and elsewhere.

TOOTHACHE, Earache, Neuralgia and Rheumatism are all alike relieved, and often permanently cured.

POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY, 98 Maiden Lane, New York. May 28-4t

Mercantile Appraisement.

LIST of dealers of Columbia county. I do hereby certify that the following list of dealers taxed, returned and classified by me in accordance with the several Acts of Assembly in and for the county of Columbia, for the year A. D. 1875, is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief:

BEAVER TOWNSHIP.	Class	License
Rice, Abraham store	14	$ 7 00
Brodbender, S. H. grocery	14	7 00
Frey, J. P. store	14	7 00
Shuman, C. A. store	14	7 00
Lossen, J. A. store	11	15 00
Brickbach, Geo. P. store	14	7 00
Shuman, Frank L. store	13	10 00
BENTON TOWNSHIP.		
Hemerick, Samuel store	14	7 00
McHenry, Rohr store	13	12 50
Frey, J. P. store	14	7 00
Shuman, C. A. store	14	7 00
Lossen, J. A. store	11	15 00
Brickbach, Geo. P. store	14	7 00
Shuman, Frank L. store	13	10 00
BENTON TOWNSHIP.		
Hemerick, Samuel store	14	7 00
McHenry, Rohr store	13	12 50
Frey, J. P. store	14	7 00
Shuman, C. A. store	14	7 00
Lossen, J. A. store	11	15 00
Brickbach, Geo. P. store	14	7 00
Shuman, Frank L. store	13	10 00
BRIARCREEK TOWNSHIP.		
Eaton, Mrs. A. W. store	14	7 00
Klinetob, W. M. store	14	7 00
BERWICK BOROUGH.		
Snyder, C. D. book store	14	7 00
Miller, A.	11	15 00
Dodson, J. R. druggist	14	7 00
Stocker, N. W. furniture store	13	12 50
Bertram Miss R. millinery	14	7 00
Bowers, J. & H. H. store	11	15 00
Jackson & Woodin, surg. co. store	6	50 00
Buckingham, G. A. tin & stoves	14	7 00
Sensenbach, J. M. tin & stoves	14	7 00
Fowler, C. D. tin & stoves	14	7 00
Hockman, H. M. grocery	14	7 00
Evans Bros., store	14	7 00
Evans Bros., lumber dealers	14	7 00
Little, Dr. H. H. druggist	14	7 00
Adams & Son, store	13	10 00
Wilson & Sonderling, druggists	14	7 00
Crooks, D. J. tin & stoves	14	7 00
Eggert, John jewelry	14	7 00
Hartman & Crispin, store	11	15 00
Gross, David bottler	14	7 00
TOWN OF BLOOMSBURG.		
Widdinbrog & Co. confectionery	14	7 00
Valentin, R. H. paper store	14	7 00
Bollins & Holmes, gas fitters	14	7 00
Wagonseller J. & Co., store	13	10 00
Savage, C. E. jewelry store	14	7 00
Lowenberg, D. clothing	13	10 00
Bloomsburg Iron Co., store	10	20 00
Hoffman, C. store	14	7 00
Seingerle J. & Son, store	13	12 50
Benjamin Layton & Co., store	13	10 00
Miller S. H. & Son, store	13	12 50
Lutz, J. H. groceries	14	7 00
Decker & Steckel, confectionery	14	7 00
Mayr, C. C. store	13	10 00
Brown, W. H. grocery store	14	7 00
Bernard, Louis jewelry	14	7 00
Evans, A. J. clothing	14	7 00
Thatcher & Gearhart, gas fitters	14	7 00
Stroup, David store	14	7 00
Crutchley & Kline, tobacco store	14	7 00
Kreamer, William store	14	7 00
Mensenhall, E. store	13	12 50
Hagenbuch, Isaiah tin & stoves	14	7 00
Klein, Henry grocery	14	7 00
Yost, Henry grocery	14	7 00
Ross, W. F. store	13	10 00
Hower, H. C. shoe store	14	7 00
Maize, J. H. grocery	11	15 00
Webb, Thomas confectionery	14	7 00
Stoback, Bernhard grocery	14	7 00
Clark, G. A. stationery	14	7 00
Moyer Bros., druggists	14	7 00
Ikeler, E. M. shoe store	14	7 00
Cole man, Jesse dealer in paper	14	7 00
Russel, M. M. confectionery	14	7 00
Rupert, A. M. tin & stoves	14	7 00
Wiley, L. E. tin & stoves	14	7 00
Johnson, D. W. confectionery	14	7 00
Furman, E. R. furniture	14	7 00
Brobst, Mrs. Daniel confectionery	14	7 00
Hibb, Augustus grocery	14	7 00
Kyer, J. K. store	13	10 00
Cordi, G. W. furniture store	13	12 50
Hartley & Keller, store	14	7 00
Klein, C. A. druggist	14	7 00
Hartman, H. C. carpet store	14	7 00
Yocum, D. clothing	13	10 00
Hartman, I. W. store	11	15 00
McKelvy, I. W. store	6	50 00
Mckinney, W. C. shoe store	14	7 00
Lutz & Sloan, store	11	15 00
Mayer Bros., druggists	13	12 50
Brown, C. M. shoe store	14	7 00
Jacoby, O. A., grocery	14	7 00
Yost, Henry, furniture	14	7 00
Mason, Augustus coal dealer

Miscellaneous.

WHAT THE QUIRE SANG ABOUT THE NEW BONNET.

A foolish little maiden bought a foolish little bonnet,
With a ribbon, and a feather, and a bit of lace upon it;
And that the other maidens of the little town might know it,
She thought she'd go to meeting the next Sunday just to show it.

But though the little bonnet was scarce larger than a dime,
The getting of it settled proved to be a work of time;
So when 'twas fairly tied all the bells had stopped their ringing,
And when she came to meeting, sure enough, the folks were singing.

So this foolish little maiden stood and waited at the door,
And she shook her ruffles out behind, and smoothed them down before.
"Hallelujah! hallelujah!" sang the choir above her head.
"Hardly knew you! hardly knew you!" were the words she thought they said.

This made the little maiden feel so very, very cross,
That she gave her little mouth a twist, her little head a toss;
With the ribbon, and the feather, and the bit of lace upon it.

And she would not wait to listen to the sermon or the prayer,
But pattered down the silent street and hurried up the stair,
Till she reached her little bureau, and in a band-box on it
Had hidden safe from critic's eye her foolish little bonnet.

Which proves, my little maidens, that each of you will find
In every Sabbath service but an echo of your mind:
And that little head that's filled with silly little airs,
Will never get a blessing from sermon or from prayers.

How the Women Organize.

It is a sad thing to see ten or twelve women get together and attempt to organize a 'society to aid the poor.' They tried it in Ninth avenue the other afternoon, after having talked up the matter for three or four weeks. Thirteen or fourteen of them met by appointment, and after some skirmishing one of the number called the meeting to order and said that the first duty would be to elect a President.

A sharp-faced woman got up and said that she didn't want the position, but if it was the wish of the meeting she would take it, why, she would. There was a painful pause, and a fat woman arose and said that she had considerable experience with such societies, and that she thought she could render greater personal aid if made President. There was another painful pause, and a little woman rose up and squeaked:

"I move to lay the subject on the table!"

The other women looked at her in a freezing way, and it was suggested that a ballot be taken. All readily agreed to this, and ballots were prepared and a bonnet passed around. When the votes were counted it was found that each woman had put in at least one for herself and three of them had put in two or three. The President *pro tem*, looked very grave as she stood up and remarked:

"Ladies, I trust that this error may not occur again."

It did, however, or at least each one cast a vote for herself, but on the third ballot a choice was made and the lucky woman took her seat, smoothed out the folds of her dress, and remarked:

"The next thing in order is the—the next thing!"

A woman with a wart on her nose, then made a speech, saying that she had been treasurer of several similar associations, and that if it was the wish of the convention she would accept the office. It didn't seem to be the wish however.

"I move to adjourn!" solemnly exclaimed a woman with a large back-comb.

"The motion is not in order replied a woman across the room."

"Am I in the chair or you?" demanded the President.

"I move to reconsider the motion," squeaked the little woman.

"I support the question!" put in the fat woman.

The President wiped her spectacles, rapped on the stove pipe, and replied:

"Ladies and gentlemen, there is no motion before the house, and the question to adjourn is out of order."

"Not much!" exclaimed a woman nearly six feet high, drawing herself up. "I've seen more meetings of this kind than the President ever heard of, and I know that an order to adjourn is always in motion!"

"So is your tongue!" said one of the league and the President knocked on the stove-pipe and said:

"The chair believes she knows her business as well as any other woman wearing plated jewelry, or as well as if she had a wart on her nose! We will now proceed to elect a Secretary and Treasurer. How shall they be elected?"

"Viver voicer!" cried one.

"I motion by ballot!" added a second.

"By exclamation!" shouted a third.

"You mean *acclamation*, explained the President, looking at the last speaker.

"I don't wear an Alaska diamond," was the reply, "but I know as much as some folks that do!"

"Less journ!" shouted a female who was born in 1810.

"I move the previous motion," put in the fat woman.

"Will some one nominate a candiate?" asked the President.

A painful silence ensued.

The fall of a hair pin would have sounded like a hair pin falling over onto a stove-boiler. Each hoped to have some one else nominate her, and all, therefore, breathed hard and kept silence.

"I nominate Mrs. ——," finally said the President, seeing there was a dead-lock.

"You can't nominate and put the question too!" squeaked an old lady with beau-catchers.

"I order the previous motion," said a woman with a red shawl.

"And I'm going hum!" added the fat woman.

"Soam I!"

"Soam I!"

And they stalked out, leaving the President tying up her left shoe, and her eyes flashing wild-cats. And all this is why Detroit hasn't another "Society to Aid the Deserving Poor.—*Detroit Free Press.*

STAND UP.—If your seat is too hard to set upon, stand up. If a rock rises up before you, roll it away or climb over it, If you wish for confidence, prove yourself worthy of it. It takes longer to skin an elephant than a mouse, but the skin is worth something. Don't be content with what another man has done—surpass it. Deserve success and it will come. The boy is not born a man. The sun does not rise like a rocket, or go down like a bullet fired from a gun, slowly but surely it makes its round, and never tires. It is as easy to be a leader as the wheel horse. If the job be long, the pay will be greater, if the task is hard, the more competent you must be to do it.

An Irishman tells us of a fight in which there was only one whole nose left in the crowd, and that belonged to the tea kettle.

How to Conduct a Courtship.

Don't be too sudden about it. Many a girl has said "no" when she meant "yes," simply because her love didn't choose the right time and pop the question gently.

Take a dark night for it. Have the blinds closed, the curtains down and the lamp turned almost out. Sit near enough to her so that you can hook your little finger into hers. Wait until conversation begins to lag, and then quietly remark:

"Susie, I want to ask you something?"

She will fidget around a little, reply "yes," and after a pause you can add:

"Susie, my actions must have shown—that is you must have—I mean you must be aware that—that—"

Pause here for awhile, but keep your finger firmly locked. She may cough and try to turn it off by asking you how you liked the circus, but she only does it to encourage you. After about ten minutes you can continue:

"I was thinking as I came up the path to-night, that before I went away I would ask you—that is, I would broach the subject nearest my—I mean I would know my—"

Stop again and give her hand a gentle squeeze. She may give it a yank to get it away and she may not. Wait about five minutes and then go on:

"The past year has been a very happy one to me, but I hope the future years will be happier. However, that depends entirely on you. I am here to-night to know—that is to ask you—I am here to-night to hear from your own lips the one sweet—"

Wait again. It isn't best to be too rash about such things. Give her plenty of time to recover her composure, and then put your hand on your heart and continue:

"Yes, I thought, as I was coming thro' the gate to-night, how happy I had been, and I said to myself that if I only knew you would consent to be my—that is, I said if I only knew—if I was only certain that my heart had not deceived me, and you are ready to share—"

Hold on; there's no hurry about it.—Give the wind a chance to sob and moan around the gables. This will make her lonesome and call up all the love in her heart. When she begins to cough, and grow restless, you can go on:

"Before I met you this world was a desert to me. I didn't take any pleasure in going blackberrying and stealing rare ripe peaches, and it didn't matter if the sun shone or not. But what a change in one short year! It is for you to say whether my future shall be a prairie of happiness or a summer fallow of Canadian thistles. Speak, dearest Susie, and say—and say that—that—"

Give her five minutes by the clock, and then add:

"That you will be—that is you will—I mean that you will—be mine?"

She will heave a sigh, look up at the clock and over the stove, and then as she slides her head over your vest pocket she will whisper:

"You are just right—I will."

Poultry at the Centennial.

A slip from the Agricultural Bureau of the coming International Exhibition at Philadelphia, has the following:

The admirers of fine poultry will no doubt have an opportunity during the International Exhibition to gratify their taste fully, as it is the design of the Centennial Commission to provide everything requisite to the proper reception and display of fowls and birds of every class. It is desired by many that there be a permanent as well as a temporary exhibition of poultry, and if applications for space for the exhibition of fowls during the six months covered by the exhibition are received in sufficient numbers to warrant the outlay, the Commission will probably adopt measures to afford the proper facilities. If the design of a permanent exhibition be carried out, the display should be such as would impress the character of each breed upon the mind of the observer. This cannot be done when the exhibition is confined to trios in separate coops, but only by the display of as large a number as can be placed in one enclosure; thus affording by the multiplication of individual birds, each of the same breed, an opportunity of studying the characteristics of each particular family. Prominent poultry breeders could readily supply the birds for such an interesting an instructive exhibit.

The temporary exhibition will commence on October 25th, 1876, and last till November 10th, a period of fifteen days. The Commission will erect shedding, and the birds will be exhibited in the same boxes or coops in which they were transported. For the purpose of preserving uniformity these boxes will all be made according to specifications furnished by the Bureau of Agriculture. Exhibitors will be required to assume all responsibility of feeding and general attendance on their birds. Only such specimens will be received as are of pure breed, and even these must be highly meritorious. Further information may be had by addressing the Chief of the Bureau of Agriculture, International Exhibition at Philadelphia.

Cutting Grass Early

I have been watching a grass field since last July, says a correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, a part of which was cut early with a mower, and the rest left three weeks later. The square block of two or three acres in the center of the field, which was cut last, seemed almost killed all the fall. The grass was timothy, and very little aftermath appeared, while the outside of the field cut first was bright and green. The same result appears again this spring, and I judge the middle of the field will not yield a half ton of hay per acre, while the outside may go up to a ton and a half. The meadow is past its best, and if the owner is wise he will plow it up and plant it this spring preparatory to re-seeding. Even here the lack of growth last fall must make this part of the sod less valuable, even for plowing under. Add to this that the early cut grass was best for hay, and it makes a strong case for early cutting. It is equally important for clover, and indeed unless clover is kept very closely cut or pastured the second season, so as to prevent its seeding, it is rarely worth keeping for grass the third year.

George Washington would have stood no chance of being nominated as temperance candidate had he lived in this era. On the 4th of July, 1779, in issuing an order for the proper celebration of that day, by the firing of thirteen guns, made the following suggestion as part of his official order, to wit:

"I wish we had it in our power to distribute a portion of rum to the soldiers to exhilarate their spirits upon the occason, but unfortunately our stock is too scanty to permit.

"I am, dear sir, your most obedient servant, GEO. WASHINGTON."

A boy recently found a pocket-book, and returned it to its owner, who gave him a five-cent-piece. The boy looked at the coin an instant, and then handing it reluctantly back, audibly sighed as he said: "I can't change it."

The man who works with a will—the probate judge.

Three Points for Consideration.

During the past five years the VEGETINE has been steadily working itself into public favor, and those who were at first most incredulous in regard to its merits are now its most ardent friends and supporters.

There are three essential causes for those having such a horror of patent medicines, changing their opinion and lending their influence toward the advancement of VEGETINE. 1st—It has honestly prepared medicines from barks, roots and herbs. 2d—It honestly accomplishes all that is claimed for it, without leaving any bad effects in the system. 3d—It presents honest vouchers in testimonials from honest, well-known citizens, whose signatures are a sufficient guarantee of their earnestness in the matter. Taking into consideration the vast quantity of medicine brought considerately before the public through the flaming advertisements in the newspaper columns, with no proof of merit or genuine vouchers of what it has done, we should be pardoned for manifesting a small degree of pride in presenting the following testimonial from Rev. J. S. Dickerson, D. D., the popular and ever-genial pastor of the South Baptist Church, Boston:

The Tired Body Sues for Sleep.

BOSTON, March 16, 1874.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—It is as much from a sense of duty as of gratitude that I write to say that your VEGETINE—even if it is a patent medicine—has been of great help to me when nothing else seemed to avail which I could safely use. Either excessive mental work or unusual care brings upon me a nervous exhaustion that desperately needs sleep, but as desperately denies it. Night after night the poor, tired body sues for sleep until the day dawns is welcomed back, and we begin our work tired out with an almost fruitless chase after rest. Now I have found that a little VEGETINE taken just before I retire gives me sweet and immediate sleep, and without any of the evil effects of the usual narcotics. I think two things would tend to make brain-workers sleep better—1st—A little less zeal. 2d—A little more VEGETINE. This prescription has helped me.

Now I have a particular horror of "patent medicine," but I have a greater horror of being afraid to tell the straight out truth. The VEGETINE has helped me, and I own it up. Yours &c.,

J. S. DICKERSON.

Valuable Evidence.

The following unsolicited testimonial from Rev. O. T. Walker, D. D., formerly pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, and at present settled in Providence, R. I., must be esteemed as reliable evidence.

No one should fail to observe that this testimonial is the result of two years' experience with the use of VEGETINE in the Rev. Mr. Walker's family, who now pronounce it invaluable:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 Transit Street.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your VEGETINE. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic.

O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston.

The Best Evidence.

The following letter from Rev. E. S. Best, Pastor M. E. Church, Natick, Mass., will be read with interest by many physicians. Also those suffering from the same disease as afflicted the son of the Rev. E. S. Best. No person can doubt this testimony, and there is no doubt about the curative powers of VEGETINE:

NATICK, MASS., Jan. 1, 1874.

MR. H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—We have good reason for regarding your VEGETINE a medicine of the greatest value. We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now seventeen years of age; for the last two years he has suffered from necrosis of his leg, caused by scrofulous affection, and was so far reduced that nearly all who saw him thought his recovery impossible. A council of able physicians could give us but the faintest hope of his ever rallying, two of the number declaring that he was beyond the reach of human remedies, that even amputation could not save him, as he had not vigor enough to endure the operation. Just then we commenced giving him VEGETINE, and from that time to the present he has been continuously improving. He has lately resumed his studies, thrown away crutches and cane, and walks about cheerfully and strong.

Though there is some discharge from the opening where the limb was lanced, we have the fullest confidence that in a little time he will be perfectly cured.

He has taken about three dozen bottles of VEGETINE, but lately uses but little, as he declares that he is too well to be taking medicine.

Respectfully yours,
E. S. BEST,
MRS. L. C. P. BEST.

Reliable Evidence.

178 Baltic Street, BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1874.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq:

Dear Sir—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cures thereby have seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the VEGETINE for the complaints for which it is claimed to cure.

JAMES P. LUDLOW,
Late Pastor Calvary Bap. Church, Sacramento, Cal.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

AND

Gentlemen's Dress Goods.

DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his large and elegant stock of

Cheap and Fashionable Clothing,

at his store on

MAIN STREET, IN THE NEW BLOCK,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

BOX
SACK,
FROCK,
GUM
AND OIL CLOTH,

COATS AND PANTS,

OF ALL SORTS SIZES AND COLORS,

He has also replenished his already large stock of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
STRIPED,
FIGURED
AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS,
CRAVATS
SOCKS,
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS,
AND

FANCY ARTICLES.

He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Cloths and Vestings,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND CHEAP.

HIS CASE OF JEWELRY IS NOT SURPASSED IN THIS PLACE.

CALL AND EXAMINE HIS GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Clothing, Watches, Jewlry, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

ully 1,'75-tf.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

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Dealers in

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES

RICE, SPICES, CIGARS SODA, &c., &c.

☞Orders will receive prompt attention.

ul 1,'75-tf

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200 boxes Window Glass all sizes and qualities.

Glass for Picture Frames a specialty.

While Lead,
Red Lead,
Umbers,
Litharge,
Siennas,
Greens,
Blues,
Reds,

Yellows, dry and in Oil.

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LINSEED,
OLIVE,
WHALE,
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from the best Manufactories.

Their stock of

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excels any in this section of the State.

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FAMILY MEDICINES.

General Depot of supplies for Dr. J. C. Ayer's

POPULAR MEDICINES.

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CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED WITH

DESPATCH.

Cold Sparkling Soda Water.

The attention of country dealers, especially is called to our stock of

BOTTLED GOODS.

SPICES, ALUM,

CONCENTRATED LYE,

Patent and Proprietary Medicines &c.

Our wagon will continue as formerly to make its usual trips to supply cu t

OIL OF GLADNESS,

a special

Coughs,
Colds,
Croup,
Burns,
Tetter,
Piles &c.,

an Internal and External rem y whose healing virtues are attested by thousands in this and adjoining counties is manufactured by them and supplied to the afflicted either directly or through their country dealers,

Price 50 Cents Per Bottle,

None genuine unless it bears the trade mark and name of Moyer Bro's the words "Oil of Gladness" blown in the glass and the signature of Moyer Bro's on the wrapper.

Apr.17,'74—1y

Manhood: How Lost How Restored!

JUST published a new edition of Dr. CULVERWELL'S celebrated essay on the radical cure

(without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal weakness, Impotency, Mental and physical incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance Piles, &c.

☞ *Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.*

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply privately, and radically.

☞This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Address the Publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4,586.
April 16, '75—y

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP vitalizes and enriches the blood, tones up the system, builds up the broken down, cures dyspepsia, debility, dropsy, chills and fevers, chronic diarrhœa, nervous affections, boils, tumors, diseases of the kidneys and bladder, female complaints, &c.

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

CAUTION.—Be sure you get the "PERUVIAN SYRUP" (not Peruvian Bark,) sold by dealers generally. A 32-page pamphlet, containing a treatise on iron as a medical agent and other valuable papers, testimonials from distinguished physicians, clergymen and others, will be sent free to any address. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, proprietors, 36 Harrison Avenue, Boston.

$5 TO $20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere, until you have learned what we offer. G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. Jan. 15'75-1y.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—"THE LEADING AMERICAN NEWSPAPER."—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM. Daily, $10 a year. Semi-Weekly, $2. Postage Free to the Subscriber. Specimen Copies and Advertising Rates Free. Weekly, in clubs of 30 or more only $1, postage paid. Address THE TRIBUNE, N. Y. Jan 15'75-1y.

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PROGRAMMES,
POSTERS, &C., &C.,

Neatly and Cheaply printed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

NEW GOODS!

A HEAVY STOCK.

Cheaper than Ever!

S. H. MILLER & SON

Have Just Received

the largest and best supply of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE

DRY GOODS,

They have ever offered to their friends and customers.

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinetts

for MEN'S WEAR,

Cloths, Alapacas, Merinos,

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CALICOES, MUSLINS, CAMBRICS,

and every variety of Dry Goods desired,

Carpets, Mats, Ottomans,

in great variety and at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

including all the varieties of

COFFEES, TEAS and SUGARS,

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

and a general supply of articles useful for the table always on hand.

CALL AND SEE.

Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

Oct. 30,'74—tf

A. J. EVANS,

READY MADE

AND

CUSTOM MADE

CLOTHING.

HE HAS THE

FINEST GOODS, LATEST STYLES,

AND EMPLOYS THE

BEST WORKMEM

For Good Fits and Promptness in filling orders there is the place to go.

His goods are selected with care and his CUSTOM WORK will compare favorably with the best effort of the fashionable City Dealer.

HE KEEPS A LARGE STOCK OF

BOYS' & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

AND

GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS

At Astonishingly Low Prices.

July 1, 1873—tf. A. J. EVANS.

BLOOMSBURG

MARBLE WORKS.

T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor,

MAIN STREET, BELOW MARKET.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of

MONUMENTAL MARBLE WORKS

We use the best AMERICAN and ITALIAN Marble. He has on hand and furnishes to order

MONUMENTS,
TOMBS,
HEADSTONES,
URNS, VASES, &c.

Every variety of Marble cutting neatly executed at the lowest market prices.

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Aug. 21, '74-1y. T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor.

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Will be issued on Saturday, March 20th, weekly thereafter, containing all important news of the week, and complete Market and Financial Reports. Mailed, for one year, postage free, at the following rates:

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tf

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NEXT TERM BEGINS

Monday, August 3d, 1874.

For particulars, Address,

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June5,'74—tf

Ayer's

Sarsaparilla

Is widely known as one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for cleansing the system and purifying the blood. It has stood the test of years, with a constantly growing reputation, based on its intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its remarkable cures. So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching as to effectually purge out the great corruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contamination. Impurities, or diseases that have lurked in the system for years, soon yield to this powerful antidote, and disappear. Hence its wonderful cures, many of which are publicly known, of **Scrofula**, and all scrofulous diseases, **Ulcers, Eruptions**, and cruptive disorders of the skin, **Tumors, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm,** and internal **Ulcerations of the Uterus, Stomach, and Liver.** It also cures other complaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as **Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Fits, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility,** and **Leucorrhœa,** when they are manifestations of the scrofulous poisons.

It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs, it dissipates the depression and listless languor of the season. Even where no disorder appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of life.

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Warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from the establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to give perfect satisfaction. They have also a fine assortment of

SLEIGHS

of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best material.

An inspection of their work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the country.

July 1, 1873—tf.

GAS! GAS!

THATCHER & GEARHART,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Gitters

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

OFFER TO THE PUBLIC THEIR SERVICES IN

Plumbing and Gas Fitting,

in which they have had many years of experience. All work of this kind warranted to be of the best description and executed in the most workmanlike manner.

Gas Pipe Laid at 12 Cents Per Foot!

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Fairbanks & Ewing (715) Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

NOV. 9th, 1874.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,38 a. m

For Catawissa, 11,38 a. m. and 7,56 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6,28 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 9,00 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11,35 a. m., Pottsville, 12,10 p. m. and Tamaqua, 1,30 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6,20 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.
Leave Williamsport, 9,20 a. m. and 5,00 p. m.
Passengers to and from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTEN,
May 2, 1874—tf. General Superintendent.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 59, Takes effect at 4:30 A. M. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1874.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
12 25	8 35	1 45	.....Scranton.....	10 00	2 20	6 30
12 20	8 30	1 40	.....Bellevue.....	10 04	2 26	6 35
12 10	8 23	1 30	.....Taylorville....	10 09	2 33	6 41
11 45	8 13	1 25	...Lackawanna....	10 17	2 41	6 50
11 30	8 05	1 16	.....Pittston.....	10 25	2 50	7 00
11 20	7 58	1 11	.....West Pittston....	10 29	2 55	7 05
11 10	7 53	1 05	.....Wyoming.....	10 34	3 01	7 11
11 00	7 48	1 00	.....Maltby.....	10 38	3 06	7 16
10 45	7 40	12 51	.....Kingston.....	10 45	3 15	7 25
8 35	7 35	12 46	.....Kingston.....	10 50	3 20	7 35
8 17	7 30	12 41	...Plymouth June..	10 55	3 25	7 45
8 12	7 25	12 36	.....Plymouth.....	11 00	3 30	7 50
8 05	7 19	12 30	.....Avondale.....	11 05	3 36	7 58
8 00	7 15	12 26	.....Nanticoke.....	11 09	3 40	8 02
7 46	7 05	12 16	..Hunlock's Creek..	11 18	3 50	8 15
7 35	6 50	12 01	.....Shickshinny....	11 32	4 05	8 30
7 06	6 35	11 46	....Rick's Ferry....	11 40	4 20	8 50
6 57	6 28	11 39	.....Beach Haven...	11 53	4 28	9 05
6 45	6 20	11 31	.....Berwick.....	12 1	4 36	9 01
6 32	6 13	11 22	.....Briar Creek....	12 8	4 45	9 12
6 27	6 08	11 17	.....Willow Grove....	12 12	4 50	9 18
6 20	6 03	11 11	.....Lime Ridge.....	12 17	4 56	9 28
6 06	5 53	11 02	.....Espy.....	12 26	5 05	9 38
5 58	5 46	10 55	.....Bloomsburg.....	12 32	5 12	9 47
5 51	5 40	10 49	.....Rupert.....	12 37	5 18	9 55
5 44	5 34	10 43	Catawissa Bridge.	12 42	5 24	9 02
5 40	5 30	10 40	Clark's Switch..	12 45	5 30	9 10
5 15	5 12	10 22	.....Danville.....	1 03	5 48	9 35
5 01	5 02	10 12	.....Chulasky.....	1 11	5 58	9 48
4 55	4 57	10 08	.....Cameron.....	1 14	6 03	9 55
4 30	4 40	9 5	.Northumberland.	1 30	6 29	9 20
a.m.	p.m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.	a.m.

DAVID T. BOUND, Supt.
Superintendent's Office, Kingston, March 5, 1874.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1873, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail	5.20 a. m., arrive Elmira	11.50 a. m
"	" Canandaigua	3.35 p. m.
"	" Rochester	5.15 "
"	" Niagara	9.40 "
Renovo accommodation	11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport	12.55 p. m.
Elmira Mail	4.15 a. m., arrive Elmira	10.20 a. m.
Buffalo Express	7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo	8.50 a. m.

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express	2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg	4.50 a. m
"	" Baltimore	8.40 "
Elmira Mail	11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg	1.50 p. m
"	" Washington	10.30 "
"	" Baltimore	6.30 "
"	" Washington	8.30 "
Harrisburg accommodation	8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg	10.50 p. m.
"	arrive Baltimore	2.25 a. m.
"	" Washington	6.15 "
Erie Mail	12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg	3.05 a. m.
"	" Baltimore	8.40 "
"	" Washington	10.